JANUARY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,522—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th Jan.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4199	800	C R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st Jan.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th January, 1889.

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THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.
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Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	500	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G Costanzo	3,500	500	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	500	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H.S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	23th Jan. 1889.
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	9th Mar. ,,
KIRBY HALL	Phillips	4,700	300	6th April ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th ,, ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

HEAD LINE.

THE S. S. "BENGORE HEAD" will be leaving shed (Q) Prince's Dock on or about 25th inst., for LONDON direct. Has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers at moderate rates. Liberal Allowance for luggage.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebundor, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 27th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,796 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 23rd January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1889. Agents.

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1889.

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ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	26th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	27th Jan. 1889.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
BRITANNIA	F. Blight	3069	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

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For further particulars apply to
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Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignee's risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
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Very Choice Black Ostrich Feather Fans.
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PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
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ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
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Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands commonly called Glandular Swellings, which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS. In an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ"
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
EACH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11 and 22s. each *Postage extra.*

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL REMINDER.

GENTLEMEN who have expressed their pleasure to VOTE for MR. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI will be good enough to kindly record their VOTES THIS DAY, between the hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The Polling Office for BYCULLA WARD is at Sankli Tank, opposite Byculla Railway Bridge, in Sankli Street, adjoining Hawken's Hotel.

PLEASE POLL EARLY.

BALLOON ASCENT AND PARACHUTE DESCENT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,

By kind permission of

H. E. LORD REAY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1889, at 4-30 p.m.,

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, AERONAUT of London, will make one of his graceful Balloon Ascents in his splendid new Balloon "THE EMPRESS OF INDIA," and after attaining an altitude of 2,000 Feet, he will leave the balloon and DROP FROM THE CLOUDS 100 feet, at the speed of a thunderbolt; after which he will open his Parachute or Umbrella, and land on the earth safely in sight of the spectators.

This is acknowledged to be the most Thrilling and Marvellous scientific exhibition of the present age.

Gates open at 2 p.m.

Prices of Admission.. Re. 1.

Or including it served Enclosure Seat: Rs. 2 & Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had from, and seats reserved at, Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.; and Mr. J. B. KARANI, Fort,

Or admission by payment at the gates.

BAND OF THE GLOUCESTER REGIMENT.

SPENCER'S BALLOON & PARACHUTE COMPANY, Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

GAIETY THEATRE.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.

SOLE PROPRIETRESS .....MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.

THE

"YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

Box Plan at SOUNDY'S.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A MEETING of those interested in the formation of an additional Division at Parel and the adjacent neighbourhood will be held at the Fitzgerald Hotel, opposite Byculla Station on FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th instant, at 9 p.m.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

THE S. S. "APOLLO," 3,200 tons, Commander J. Atkin, will leave Bombay for Hull on or about the 28th January. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers and passages are granted on moderate terms.

Saloon and Cabins amidships. Fitted with Electric Light. Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to passage-money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Forbes St., Bombay.

THE S. S. "NEW COMEN" has arrived from LONDON, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LAIMING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23rd January, 1889.

NOW READY!

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

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No. 41—33" by 29" by 21" FITTED with TWO DISTINCT LOCKS, Rs. 650.

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BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

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LIST of New Books received on the 22nd January for circulation and sale.

FICTION.	Rs.	a.
Childhood, Boyhood and Youth, by Count Lyof. N. Toletoi	1	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Almanack for 1889, by Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A.	0	12
Hunting in Hard Times, by G. Bowers	9	0
Truth about Russia, by W. T. Steid	7	14
Monthly Magazines and Reviews for sale at the Library, yearly subscriptions inclusive of Postage.		
Argosy	3	8
Art Journal	11	0
Chambers Journal	5	8
Cornhill Magazine	4	8
Cassel's Family Magazine	5	0
Century	11	0
English Literature	3	8
Family Herald	4	8
Fortnightly Review	20	0
Good Words	4	0
Harper's Magazine	9	8
Longman's Magazine	8	8
Ladies World	7	0
Myra's Journal	3	8
MacMillan's Magazine	8	8
Quiver	3	8
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO VOTERS OF THE BHULESHWUR WARD.

ALL VOTERS of the Bhuleshwur Ward are earnestly requested to be good enough TO GIVE the SUPPORT of their Votes at the ensuing Municipal Election, on the 24th instant, to the UNDERMENTIONED GENTLEMEN, who have been selected as Representatives for the Ward by the Standing Committee, and whose Selection has been confirmed by the Public Meeting held on the 16th December, 1888:—

MR. BOMONJEE PESTONJEE MASTER.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE.
MR. DAMODHAR THACKERSEY MULJI.
RAO SAHEB VASUDEV JAGGONATH KIRTIKAR.
MR. SHAMRAO MANOKJEE RELE.
MR. TRIBHOWANDASS VURJIWANDASS MAHADAVDASS.
DR. JAMNADASS PREMCHUND.

DAMODHAR GOCULDAS,
LILLADHAR JAIRAM NARRONJEE,
FURDUNJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
A. D. MODY,
Honorary Secretaries.

Ratepayers' Standing Committee, Bhuleswur Ward.
Bombay, January 22, 1889.

NOTICE TO VOTERS OF THE FORT AND COLABA WARDS.

ALL VOTERS of the Fort and Colaba Wards are earnestly requested to be good enough TO GIVE the SUPPORT of their Votes at the ensuing Municipal Election on the 24th instant, to the UNDERMENTIONED GENTLEMEN, who have been selected as representatives for the Ward by the Standing Committee, and whose Selection has been confirmed by the Public Meeting held on the 15th and 20th December 1888:—

MR. KAVASJI MERWANJI SHROFF.
HON. MR. RAHIMTOOLA MAHOMED SAYANI M.A. LL.B.
MR. DINSHAW EDULJI WATCHA.
MR. BOMANJI PEROZSHAW, M.A., LL.M.
MR. HURKISSONDAS NAROTAMDAS.
MR. J. R. DUXBURY.

LILLADHAR SHAMJI JADAVJI.
BOMANJI BYRAMJI PATEL.
FURDUNJI MERWANJI BANAJI.
A. D. MODY,
Honorary Secretaries,

Ratepayers' Standing Committee, Fort and Colaba Wards.
Bombay, January 22, 1889.

NOTICE TO VOTERS OF THE MANDVI WARD.

ALL VOTERS of the Mandvi Ward are earnestly requested to be good enough TO GIVE the SUPPORT of their Votes at the ensuing Municipal Election, on the 24th instant, to the UNDERMENTIONED GENTLEMEN, who have been selected as Representatives for this Ward by the Standing Committee, and whose Selection has been confirmed by the Public Meeting held on the 12th January, 1889:—

MR. ABDALLA MEHERALI DHARAMSI.
MR. JALBHOY ARDESHEER SETNA.
MR. RAHIMTOOLA KHYRAZ.
MR. VANDRAVANDAS PARSHOTAMDAS.
DR. A. G. VIEGAS.
MR. FAZUL JOOMA LALJI.
DR. C. F. UNDERWOOD.

JAFFERBHOY LADHABHOY CHATTU.
GOOLABBHOY VASANJI DESAI.
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.
A. D. MODY.
Honorary Secretaries.

Ratepayers' Standing Committee, Mandvi Ward.
Bombay, January 22, 1889.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Acting Engineer is prepared to Receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of 200 (more or less) BLACK EYNE or CALICUT TEAK PILES, 12 feet long and 10 inches diameter.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. W. SQUIRE, Acting Engineer.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd Jan., 1889.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m.

(1) To Receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1888.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To Elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To Transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Twelve months..... Rs. 26
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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

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SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste at the Hubli, Poona and Bangalore Stores Depots during the year commencing from 1st April, 1889.

Specifications and Forms of Tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of As. 8 each.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 1st March, 1889, and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Oil, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY Col. R.E., Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent & Chief Engr.'s Office, Dharwar, 17th Jan., 1889.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT No. 1.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and MASONRY of a GRAVING DOCK to be built leading out of the North-West corner of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Plans and Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the office of the Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, Victoria Dock, on and after the 7th instant, and copies of the conditions, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Graving Dock Contract. Tender for Excavation and Masonry" are to be lodged with the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, on or before noon of the 4th of February 1889.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. MANSON, Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

Bombay Port Trust, 4th January, 1889.

OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons.—"Bedford Observer," June 3, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter.—"Canterbury Medical Journal." Aug 9, 1883.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life companion. The science is however, useful in many other ways.—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.

The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science Fees Re 1 to Rs. 25.

S. BENJAMIN Secretary.

16, Apollo Road, Fort.

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The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

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The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured in either Alexandria or Port Said.

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1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

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The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
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Occupation
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Do. do. Correspondence Cards	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes ..... per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelope	0	12
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Swallow	1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0	12
Assorted	0	12
Primrose, Boquet ..... per packet	0	12
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Cinderella	0	12
Canvas Shell	0	12
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Parcel Post Cabinet ..... each	2	4
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THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, and also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who can not take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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NOTICES.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

General Rate-payers' Elections, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Band, Esplanade, 5-30.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Umballa (s), from Calcutta; Stura (s), Hongkong; Newoomen (s), London; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; and Alsace and Lorraine (barque), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kt. of St. John (s), for Antwerp; Aston Hall (s), Liverpool; Europa (s), Liverpool and Genoa; Perim (s), Trieste and Venice; Glenarchy (ship), Calcutta; Merida (s), West Hartlepool; Nevasa (s), Galle; C. Sinclair (s), London; and Kangra (s), Karachi and London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Moscow and Newoomen entered and the s. s. Europe left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. Errant, Stura, and Amana entered, and the s. s. Aston Hall and Kt. of St. John left the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 19th January 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 1,02,335.

THE MILL INDUSTRY IN KURACHEE.—Kurachee is apparently looking up in the matter of trade, and commerce generally, if we may judge of the fact that two new firms have, or are about to be established in our midst very shortly, *viz.*, that of Messrs. Ritchie Stewart & Co., conducted by Mr. Kerr, and that of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., the conduct of whose affairs is to be entrusted to Mr. Max. Denso, whose return to Kurachee will, no doubt, be hailed with great pleasure by his numerous friends and well-wishers, both Europeans and natives combined.—*Sind Gazette.*

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-30 the following programme under the direction of Herr Zimmer:—

March (on Native Airs).	Takhmi.....	Ackermann.
Introduction	William Tell...	Rossini.
Largo from	Xerxes	Handel.
Selection	Lucia di Lammermoor ...	Donizetti.
Valse	Fantaisie	Coote.
Galop	The Planters...	Fricke.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a Hindoo woman named Bagoo was charged by Inspector Young before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing Rs. 30 in cash and a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 60, the property of a woman named Abai from her residence at Khoja Street on or about the 14th instant. Bagoo, the accused, who is a distant relative of the prosecutrix Abai, it appears came from Sattara in the early part of December last, and put up with Abai, and on the 6th instant she left Abai's house without telling her where she was going to. On the 14th instant, Abai, in looking into her box, found that the money and the ornament in question were gone. She reported the matter to the police, who upon enquiry traced the woman Bagoo to her village in Sattara. She had the gold neck ornament in her possession and Rs. 3-6 in money. Bagoo was convicted and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CAPTAIN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Goolambhoy Ahmed, the captain of the s. s. Callanudi, was summoned before Mr. Cooper on a charge of having failed to report to the Health Officer to the Port a case of cholera which occurred on board. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, attended in support of the summons and Mr. Smetham represented the defendant. From the information filed in the case it appeared that one of the crew of the Callanudi, when the vessel was at Goa, returned on board sick, and during the voyage to Bombay became worse. On the arrival of the vessel in Bombay on the 6th inst. the man was taken ashore to Mazagon and then to the J. J. Hospital, where he died. The authorities at the hospital declared that the deceased had succumbed to an attack of cholera. This fact being reported to the Health Officer to the Port, Dr. Quicke, he investigated the matter and obtained a summons against the captain of the Callanudi for not reporting the case when he arrived in the Port. As Mr. Little was unable to go on with the case the Magistrate adjourned the matter for a week.

ASSAULT AT MAHIM.—Yesterday two Mahomedans of the Memon caste, named Oomer Esau and Dada Mea, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer charges of assault and causing mischief by destroying a lamp at Mahim in December last preferred against them by a woman named Kateeabee. Mr. DeSouza, Pleader, High Court, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Davur appeared on behalf of the first accused while the second accused appeared in person. The case for the prosecution was, that on the night of the second day of the Mahim Fair Oomer and Dada entered the premises of Kateeabee at Mahim, where they were offered a *pan-beera*, which they declined to accept. Oomer asked Kateeabee to prepare a *pan-beera* with her own hands, which she declined to do. Oomer lost his temper at this, slapped her on the face, and then gave her a kick. The girl raised an alarm, and her mother and others in the house came on the scene. Dada Mea then kicked the old woman and knocked her down. He aimed a blow with a stick at the mother, but it struck against an hanging lamp and smashed it to pieces. The two accused were convicted, Oomer being fined Rs. 25 and Dada Mea Rs. 20.

DEPARTURE OF T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and suite left by special train supplied by H. H. the Nizam. The entire train consisted of most magnificently furnished saloons as well as other apartments rendering the arrangements as complete as could be. We may mention particularly the saloon cars provided for the Duke and Duchess. These apartments were very neatly fitted up and reflected much credit on the architect Mr. Hardinge, Carriage Foreman, N. S. Ry., by whom they were built in Secunderabad in 1886. We noticed particularly the crescent and star on all the saloon cars. In mentioning the arrangements from Hyderabad we may add that Mr. Hardinge came and went back with the Ducal train. The saloon accommodation provided for the Duke and Duchess of Oldenberg, and the Count and Countess of Hohenann and also for H. R. H.'s Staff was very perfect in all details. The Railway Police arrangements were under Col. Portman, Superintendent of Railway Police, and Inspector Jefferies, and were as usual very satisfactory. Considering the great crush at the station Messrs. Robottom, Station Master, and Gordon, Assistant Station Master, kept most admirable order. The Nizam's Secretaries were on the platform before the train started to make arrangements for the departure of His Royal Highness. The Hyderabad officials were conspicuous by their garments of scarlet and gold. Mr. Pendlebury was in charge of the train. Among those on the platform we noticed General Knowles, C.B., Col. Cavaye, Col. Becher, Col., Mrs., and Miss Cunningham, Col. and Miss Jopp, Col. and Mrs. Portman, Captain Fergusson, A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor, Mr. Furdoonjee, A.-D.-C. to H. H. the Nizam, and Col. Propert, C. S.—*Poona Observer.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1889.
Eve of Conversion of Saint Paul.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1889.
Conversion of Saint Paul, Apostle and Martyr.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

THE Hon. Miss Prittie, sister of Lord Dunalley was killed on Friday, Dec. 28, in the hunting field She was of the company assembled to hunt with the Ormond and King's County hounds. In a rapid run to Coolderry Cover, Miss Prittie, having lost her balance, fell from her horse, and her feet getting entangled in the stirrups, the horse dragged her along for some distance, the animal kicking and plunging all the time. Mr. Finch rushed to Miss Prittie's assistance, but was too late.

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF English Ladies.—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English beauties," is the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our country women in this respect, but art has done no less, in supplying such an exquisite preparation as Rowlands' Kalydor, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, tan, sunburn, prickly heat, redness and roughness of the skin, produces a pure and delicate complexion, and has a most soothing and purifying effect on the skin during the heat and dust of summer or cold and damp of winter. Ask chemists for Rowlands' Kalydor.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Bombay Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1889 will be held at Poona in the month of September next on a date to be notified hereafter.

OFFICERS and others proceeding on duty to Upper Burma will not be permitted to take their families with them without first obtaining the permission of the General Officer commanding there.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL D. MCFARLAN, commanding the Allahabad Division, will proceed to inspect the Behar Light Horse, Tirhoot State Railway Volunteers, and East Indian Railway Volunteers on the 4th February.

THE next course of garrison instruction at Bangalore for officers who have not yet qualified for promotion to squadron and wing commanders will assemble on the 25th February, and the usual examination will be held on the 26th May following.

THE BYCULLA MURDER.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Byan the charge of murder against Hurry Runchoor *alias* Rama, the supposed murderer of the Hindoo girl, Syee, who was found lying dead in the cookroom of a house situated at the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, on the 13th November last, was resumed. Mr. Little, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared as Public Prosecutor to conduct the case for the prosecution.

Dr. Sidney Smith said: I am Surgeon to the Coroner and Police Surgeon and live at Mazagon. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th November 1888, I viewed the body of the deceased girl, Syee, aged about 9 years, with the coroner's jury in a house in Victoria Cross Road. The coroner ordered the body to be removed to the morgue, where I made an autopsy of the same at 10-30 a.m. the same day. The tongue was protruding. There were two wounds, each about ½ an inch long, over the left ear. The head and neck were much congested. There was an abrasion over the left breast. There was a bruise on the left cheek and eyelids. There was a bruised indentation on the front of the neck, deeper and more ecchymosed under the left ear. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. There were four glass bangles on the left wrist and three on the right wrist, but no other ornaments were on the body. From the *post-mortem* appearance, I am of opinion that death was due to strangulation. I think the abrasions I have mentioned were probably due to being dragged on the floor. The mark of indentation and bruise round the neck might have been produced by a *saree* either tied or held tightly around the neck.

Pestonjee Dorabjee Shroff said: I am a plan maker and employed in the Executive Engineer's Office of the Presidency. I made the plan now produced from personal survey and observations of the place pointed out to me by Inspector Cobb. The plan is a correct one.

Chaudbee, woman, said: I am a widow of a regimental sepoy and live in a wady off Victoria Road and in front of Toolsiram's wady. I know the day the girl Syee was found murdered. On the morning of the 13th November last, at about 9 o'clock, I went down Victoria Road on my way to work, but failed to obtain work, and returned by the same road at about 1 p. m., when I saw a man who appeared to be a Soortee by caste standing at the entrance of Victoria Cross Lane, near a dust-bin. He then had on a pair of black trousers, a black coat, and was pitted from small-pox. He appeared to be somewhat confused. I passed on and looked behind, when I still saw him standing there. Subsequently several persons were brought before me by Inspector Cobb and the police, whom I did not identify as the man I saw at the dust-bin, but when the accused was brought to me, I at once identified him as the man.

Hurry Jannoo said: I am a labourer and live at Matharpacady. I gave my evidence before the coroner at the inquest of Syee, girl. Mr. Leo, an East Indian, agreed to take a bungalow at Victoria Cross Road. I was told by Mr. Leo to go and clean it with another labourer named Hurry Pandoo. This was at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The bungalow was open. I and Hurry went there. I saw a woman named Rosina Fernandes digging near a pomegranate tree in the compound between the back door and the out-houses. I then went to the cookhouse, the door of which was closed. There were three rooms in it. I pushed the cook-room door open and there saw on the ground the dead body of a girl [illegible] quantity of blood on her face. The body was dressed in a *saree* and *chowlee*. I and Hurry then went to report it to our master. The woman Rosina Fernandes was still digging near the tree as we went out. Our master was out. I then told a woman named Suckoo what I had seen, and when my master returned at 6 o'clock, I, Hurry, and Suckoo reported the matter to him. My master sent for a sepoy, and a sepoy came. He then gave us a piece of paper to be taken to Inspector Nolan. We went to Inspector Nolan's quarters, reported the matter to him, and then took him to the house where the dead body of the girl was lying. The dead body was then lying in the same position as when I first saw it. On the following morning I saw the body again, when I gave my evidence before the coroner.

Hurry Pandoo, who was in company with the last witness when the dead body of Syee was found, was next examined. His evidence corroborated the statement made by the last witness.

Rosina Fernandes said: I am a widow and an ayah. On November last I was living at Matharpacady, at present unemployed. I was in the service of Muncherjee Banajee for four years, whose bungalow is on the Victoria Road and in the corner of Victoria Cross-Lane. I was discharged from his service about the 29th November last. There was a house at the back of Mr. Banajee's bungalow and in the Victoria Cross Lane, which had been empty for nearly two years. In November last I saw the two last witnesses in that empty bungalow when I was digging under a pomegranate tree. I was there about five minutes before they came there. I went by the road and then by the passage by the side of the empty house. I spoke to the two witnesses. They went into the cook-room and then left. I remained digging for about five minutes after they left. I was digging there with this pick-axe and dug up some roots and took them home. I handed it over to Mr. Cobb. I had the roots placed under my box. I took the roots as I wanted them for medicine. I did not know there was a dead body in the cook-room. I did not go there at all.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to Saturday next, the 26th instant.

INSOLVENT DEBTERS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a siting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE JOSEPH JACOB KALKER.

On the motion of Mr. Mankar, his lordship granted insolvent an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE SADASHEW MAHADEVRAO.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of interim order, for leave to serve notices, and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted extension for a month only, remarking that he would never grant a further extension. Leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices was granted.

RE CASSUM SAYANI KATHU.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the rehearing of this matter. A fresh hearing was granted only when new materials and fresh debts were shown in the schedule, but in the present case, no new debts had been incurred, and the creditors in the present schedule were the same as in the old schedule.

The judge said the matter had been fully gone into before Mr. Justice Kemball in 1879.

Mr. Mankar, who appeared on behalf of the insolvent, said the matter had not been fully gone into.

Mr. Starling said the petition was called on and dismissed.

Mr. Mankar said that the petition was not dismissed on its merits, and that the application for a rehearing was a fair one.

After some further discussion, his lordship granted the application, and fixed the hearing that day six weeks.

RE AHMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, asked for a fortnight's adjournment on the ground that the accounts were in a hopeless condition. The learned counsel said he would be able to show, if an adjournment was granted, that the insolvent had withheld moneys from his creditors. His lordship said the case had already been adjourned very often and rejected the application.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially were the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE SIKKIM FIELD FORCE.

As stated yesterday, the Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in sanctioning the issue of a gratuity to the Sikkim Field Force. All British and native troops will be eligible for the grant who were at, or advanced beyond, Pedong, and were under the command of Brigadier-General T. Graham, R. A., on or before the 28th September 1888. The gratuity will be issued to all British commissioned, warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers according to the rank or relative rank of the recipient, upon the following scale of units, taking Rs. 24 as the unit:—

Brigadier-General Commanding the Force, 107
Colonel (other than above) and Lieutenant-

Colonel.....	32
Major.....	16
Captain.....	12
Lieutenant.....	7½
Warrant Officer.....	4

Non-commissioned officers and men will receive the gratuity according to the following scale:—Class I, units 3; class II, units 2½; class III, units 2; class IV, units 1½; class V, unit 1.

The gratuity to the native troops will be issued on the following scale:—Subadar, Ressaldar-Major, Ressaldar, Ressaidar, Wordie-Major, Rs 120; Jemadar, Naib Ressaldar Rs. 48; Havildar, including havildar of artillery drivers, farrier-major, drum, fife, or trumpet-major, hospital assistant and duffadar Rs. 24; naik, including naik of artillery drivers Rs 16; sub-hospital assistant, private, farier, salutri, trumpeter, drummer, fifer, bugler, driver of artillery Rs. 12

The gratuity is inadmissible to followers, regimental or departmental Bills, with nominal rolls, and supported by a certificate from the commanding officer or head of the department that the officers or men for whom the gratuity is claimed were actually at or beyond Pedong on the date mentioned, should be sent for pre-audit to the Pay Examiner, Calcutta.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WILLIAM REILY, aged 49, a colour-sergeant in the Royal Munster Fusiliers, was charged with the murder of his wife at Shahjahanpur cantonments on Dec. 12th, 1888, and also charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder at the North-West Provinces High Court, Allahabad, on Monday.

The Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Ross Alston defended the accused, who pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Mr. Hill sketched the circumstances of the case—circumstances which were most pitiable in their character, and which at the same time demanded the gravest and most serious attention of the jury in determining the exact nature of the crime the unfortunate prisoner had committed. Mr. Hill then went into the facts of the case, which, put briefly, were that the prisoner in 1886 went to Burma on duty and returned to Shahjahanpur on the 7th December. Whilst the prisoner was in Burma his wife and four children stayed at a place known as Wellington in Madras. They returned to Shahjahanpur the day after the regiment, and the prisoner's suspicions were aroused as to his wife's conduct, but they lived together for two days. Reilly taxed his wife with infidelity, and she admitted having gone wrong. He was extremely excited at what he heard, and he told several of his friends of his wife's admission. He spent the night of the 11th December in a barrack store-room, but on the early morning of the 12th he returned to his bungalow. His wife heard him come in and went into the room where he was. The prisoner told her they could not live together again, and that she was to go to the married quarters until he got a separation. She refused to go and said she would rather live with Burke than with him. Burke was the man with whom she was unfaithful. He became so excited that he struck her with a bottle, and as she fell he shook her by the neck. The prisoner said he could not say whether he choked her—he was so excited. The learned counsel then explained the law on the subject of murder and culpable homicide to the jury.

Colour-Sergeant Michael Connors, of the same regiment as the prisoner, said that Reilly had been in the regiment for twenty years. When they returned from Burma witness and the prisoner lived in the same bungalow. Witness went to bed at 6 o'clock on the evening of December 6th. He had seen Reilly several times during that day, but noticed nothing strange in [illegible] his missus," or words to that effect. He was very excited. He got up and went for the sergeant of the guard and also for the apothecary. He went to the prisoner's quarters and found his wife lying on the ground, apparently dead. Prisoner went to the guard-room and gave himself up.

By his Lordship: He was a good-natured, well-disposed friendly fellow.

William Reilly, aged 10 years, son of the prisoner, said that he heard no angry words between his parents on the 11th December. In the early morning of the 12th he was awakened by his sister's crying, and he also heard screams coming from the big room where he left his parents. He was frightened and went to his sister's bed, and after he had been there a minute or two his father came in and kissed them all and wished them good-bye. He then went out in the direction of Connors' quarters. Witness went into the big room and saw his mother lying on the ground. He thought she was dead.

Colour-Sergeant Michael Fannin, of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, said he had been in the regiment for 22 years, since he was 10 years old. Reilly joined the regiment in 1869. He saw him on the night of the 11th December at about 9 o'clock. He asked him if he had heard about his wife, and witness replied that he had not. Prisoner told him of her state, and putting up his hands he exclaimed "O God! what am I to do? I am ruined at the latter end of my days." He said that he had been busy all that day serving out bedding, and he heard some women talking and saying "What will poor Billy do?" But for that he should not have imagined there was anything wrong. He asked witness's advice, but he gave none. He gave no idea as to his intentions.

Cross-examined.—Whilst in Burma Reilly often spoke of his wife and of the happy time they would have when they met. He was a good, quiet, sober man. He kept his wife well supplied with money whilst he was in Burma. He was within a few months of receiving his pension.

Lieutenant Roger Courtney Boyle, Adjutant of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, said he was called about 4-30 on the morning of the 12th December and went to the prisoner's quarters, reaching there about a quarter-past five. He found Mrs. Reilly's body lying on the floor. He observed a mark as of clotted blood on the forehead. He afterwards saw marks that might be produced by finger-nails on the throat. There was a broken bottle lying on the ground, and pieces of glass lying on the deceased woman's head and dress. The neck of the bottle was found in the fireplace. He went to the guard room to see the prisoner. He asked if he could account for what had happened in his quarters.

Reilly replied: "Yes, I can, Sir. My wife has disgraced me. I have no longer any ambition in life. I believe I have not killed her yet, but I shall do so."

Cross-examined.—When this statement was made witness believed Mrs. Reilly was dead. He thought Reilly was unnaturally calm when he saw him—it was a very unnatural calmness.

Major Richard Holbeche, in command of the half-battalion of the regiment at Shahjahanpur, said he had known prisoner since 1870. He had known him well, and for the last three years he has witness' colour-sergeant. He was a good-tempered man and a thoroughly peaceable and domestic man. He was very fond of his wife and children.

Surgeon-Major Robert Drury of the Medical Staff, stationed at Shahjahanpur, said he went to prisoner's quarters about a quarter to six on the morning of the 12th December. The corpse was that of a woman apparently 36 years of age. There were seven lacerations on the right side of the neck, four of them being large scratches, and such as could have been produced by finger-nails. There were contusions on the face and right hand. Both hands were clenched, and the teeth were firmly closed; the eyes protruded, and the general appearance of the body, both external and internal, brought him to the conclusion that death was caused by strangulation. The case is not yet concluded.

THE area under rice cultivation in Lower Burma is now reported to be 3,578,397 acres, or 3 per cent. more than the actual area under cultivation last year. There is a net increase of 1,267 acres as compared with the estimate given last month, the area in Pegu, Tharrawaddy, and Amherst being now found to be larger than was supposed, while there is a falling off in Akyab, where the crop has suffered considerably owing to high tides in October and want of rain in the same month. On 12 per cent. of the cultivated area a 12-anna crop is expected, on 15 per cent. a 15-anna crop, on 41 per cent. a 16-anna crop, on 22 per cent. an 18-anna crop, and on 10 per cent. a 20-anna crop. It is now estimated that there will be available for export 1,112,300 tons of cargo rice, including what will be required for Upper Burma.

WEDDING AT KIRKEE.

KIRKEE on Tuesday was the scene of an unusual event, the wedding of Colonel R. Westmacott, Commandant, 28th Bo. Pioneers, and Miss Caldecott, daughter of Colonel J. F. J. Caldecott, Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory. All Saints Church was most tastefully decorated throughout with flowers and foliage, the chancel being the most attractive portion, having been rendered so by the introduction of plants, arranged with great skill and judgment, the work of fair hands and officers of the Regiment and men of the R. H. A. and H-2 R.A. The bridegroom having arrived at 4 p.m., and the bride at 4-30 p.m. punctually, the former being escorted by Colonel H. Propert, Commandant of the P. V. Corps, the best man, and the latter by Colonel Caldecott, the bride's father, all marched up to the chancel to the processional hymn No. 350, "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" (Hymns A and M) when the marriage service was commenced by the Rev. J. A. Sellar, who was assisted by the Rev. William Baillie. The service was of a choral nature, and was well rendered by a strong choir, under the direction of Mr. R. Hessey, the organist. The ceremony terminated with the singing of the Recessional Hymn No. 351. "How welcome was the call," after which the usual practice of registering, congratulations, etc., was gone through. The Church was literally crowded, there being over 250 persons present within its walls to witness the wedding, amongst them being T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Major-General F. R. Solly-Flood, C. B., Officers belonging to the Staff, Mr. Moore, Commissioner, C. D., Dr. Cooke, etc., etc., as well as all the European and Native Officers of the 28th Pioneers. The Wedding March of Mendelssohn was played by Mr. R. Hessey, the organist of All Saints Church. The choir, we understand, are to have a picnic for their services on the occasion. The bouquets which were very pretty were supplied by Mr. Thomas Bromley, of Kirkee.—*Poona Observer.*

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 12th of January there were 246 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 29·6 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 293 deaths, and the death-rate was 35·2 per thousand. There was no deaths from small-pox, 21 from cholera, 55 from fevers, 24 from tetanus, and 7 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 Non-Asiatics, 9 Mixed Races, 163 Hindus, 67 Mohamedans, and 4 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 12th January was 246, against 293 and 259 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 19. There were 21 deaths from cholera, against 29 and 27 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 55 and 30 respectively, against 66 and 50 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·6 per mille per annum, against 30·4, the mean of the last five years.

A MATRIMONIAL COMPLICATION.—W. H. Harrison, an engineer, appeared on Saturday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a process against a young woman, who now goes by the name of Mrs. Barnes, the wife of a Police officer, for having falsely charged him with bigamy. Applicant stated that a few years ago he married the accused, who was then a Miss Turner, and he had several children by her. Some time after she came to hear that he had a so called wife living, who went by the name of Mrs. Harrison, and was earning her livelihood as a sick-nurse in the General Hospital. She thereupon charged him with bigamy, and also filed a petition in the High Court, Matrimonial Jurisdiction, for dissolution of marriage, and obtained a decree *nisi* against him. He was not then in a position to prove that the person who, prior to his marriage with Miss Turner, went by the name of Mrs. Harrison, was not his lawful wife, but the wife of another man, who, at the time of her alleged marriage with him, was still alive, since then he had obtained proofs from Bombay, and had obtained possession of certain documents, showing clearly and conclusively that Mrs. Harrison, his alleged first wife, was not and could not have been his lawful wife, and he had, therefore, not committed bigamy in marrying Miss Turner, who was his lawful wife, and had laid a false charge against him. The decree *nisi* for the dissolution of marriage [illegible] ship wished to know how it was that applicant had allowed five years to elapse without moving in the matter. Applicant replied that he went up-country to search for and obtain the necessary information, and also to get possession of documents to prove that the person he was alleged to have married originally was then a married woman, and her husband was living. His Worship referred the applicant to a Civil Court.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

COMMISSIONER TUCKER AT MADRAS.—Commissioner and Mrs Booth Tucker were welcomed by the Native Christians of Madras yesterday evening at 3 p. m. in the Memorial Hall. The Commissioner, on behalf of his wife and himself, thanked the Native Christians in befitting words. Mrs. Booth Tucker then addressed the audience on Heroism *vs.* Cowardice. The meeting terminated with prayer and a collectio.—*Mail.*

THE SAD END OF SUB-JUDGE KUNJA MEMON.—A correspondent writes to us from Trichinopoly:—"Kunja Memon is really dead. He died on the 10th instant in the Central Jail at Trichinopoly, and not in the Coimbatore Jail. He was suffering from dysentry at the time of his death. The change of his diet from rice to ragi may have caused that disease. He had a poor jail burial."—*Ibid.*

THE BANGALORE RESIDENT'S COURT.—Colonel Sir Oliver St. John took his seat for the first time since his arrival in Bangalore on the Bench of the Resident's Court on Monday morning, when in the case of Leonard *vs.* Copcutt, Mr. John C. S. Lawrence, B.A., B.L., appeared for Mr. Leonard and asked that execution be stayed. Mr. Lazaro, who appeared for Mr. Copcutt, consented if security be furnished. Mr. Lawrence undertook to produce the security before the 26th instant. His Honour ordered accordingly. After this the Resident asked the Registrar of the Court to introduce him to the gentlemen of the Bar present. Accordingly Mr. Kristna Rao introduced Mr. E. S. Smith, Government Advocate, Mr. J. C. L. Lawrence, Public Prosecutor, Mr. Lazaro, Mr. Kristna Murtie, Mr. Ram Rao and Mr. R. Ramanujachari, Advocates. His Honor shook hands with each Advocate, and said he hoped all would get on well, and that he was glad to know those present: he was surprised there were a great number absent who he would also like to know.—*Daily Post.*

FIRE AT THE KOLAR MINES.—A correspondent writes:—On the evening of Wednesday last, the 16th instant, shortly after dusk, a great fire took place in the bazaar situated between the Mysore Camp and the East Mysore Camp. There was a high wind blowing at the time, and this caused the fire to spread rapidly. More than half of the huts in the place were entirely consumed, the Mysure Camp section suffering most. The flames rose so high soon after the outbreak that people in the most remote camps saw them and hastened to give whatever aid they could. There were considerable quantities of petroleum and ghee in some of the huts, and these increased the difficulty of overcoming the flames. Fortunately there was no loss of life; but some merchants and tradesmen have lost heavily by the accident. Captain Plummer and Mr. Mudge, the Chief Engineer, were soon on the spot, and they were able to do an immense deal of good in saving property by dissecting operations which prevented the flames from spreading to some neighbouring huts. The officers and miners worked energetically in battling with the fire, the origin of which is reported to have been accidental.—*Spectator.*

COURT MARTIAL AT BELGAUM.—The detail of officers as mentioned below will assemble at Belgaum at such place and time as may be appointed by the General Officer Commanding the Belgaum District, for the purpose of trying Captain Edmund William Clark, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, by General Court Martial. President.—Colonel F. S. Chery, Cavalry, Commanding 4th (Prince of Wales' Own) Light Cavalry. Members.—Colonel A. W. Fboord, Staff Corps, Commanding 14th Regiment Madras Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. B. Stopford, Commanding 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Major H. H. A. Cameron, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment; Major S. G. Smyth, Royal Artillery, Commanding S-1 Royal Artillery: Major A. P. Wodehouse, the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Major N. J. Nugent, Royal Artillery, Commanding R I Royal Artillery; Brevet Major G A Ashby, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; and Major C. F. H. Spencer, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Waiting Members:—Captain A.R. Cole Hamilton, 7th Hussars, and Captain T G Barclay, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment. Judge Advocate.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Swinton-Skinner, Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General. The prisoner will be warned, and all witnesses duly required to attend. The proceedings will be forwarded to the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Head Quarters, Ootacamund.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British India steamer Novasa, Captain Jones, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, Captain J R Kewley, sailed last night for London, laden with a general cargo.

THE brig Fateh Islamo, cleared yesterday for Mozambique, &c., with a general cargo and thirty passengers on deck.

THE British steamer Perim, Captain W C Smith, cleared outward yesterday for Trieste and Venice, laden with a general cargo.

THE British India steamer Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain G F Withers, arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coals.

THE Italian steamer Stura, 1,411 tons, Captain L Caboara, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Hongkong, December 29, laden with a general cargo.

THE British steamer Europa, 1,492 tons, Captain R Jones, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr W Millard as a passenger.

THE Coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain G J Baker, arrived in port yerterday afternoon from Cutch Mandvie, with a general cargo and 300 passengers on deck.

THE British steamer Newcomen, 1,352 tons, Captain C B Hansen, arrived in port yesterday with a general cargo and gunpowder from London, December 19.

THE British steamer Merida, 1,497 tons, Captain G L Miller, sailed yesterday for West Hartlepool, in ballast. It will be remembered this vessel stranded off Colombo, and arrived in Bombay in December last to make up the injuries she then sustained. She is goinghome now.

THE British India steamer Kangra, 1,468 tons, Captain H M Ingram, sailed last night for London *vis* Karachi and Aden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Livingstone and three children, for Plymouth; Mr C A Pruce and Mr J A Pereira, for Aden; Mr M Bullanger, Mr H Johnstone, and Mr Lalubhai and one friend, for Karachi; and about 35 deck for several ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	Russell	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" City of London	2097	Black	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Indrani	2337	F. L. Burkill	C	K. Nixon & Co.
" C. Monroe	1436	H. L. Wilson	D	F. Muir & Co.
" Khalif	1475	G. S. Nash	D	K. Nixon & Co.
" Apollo	2066	Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Sinclair	1911	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Carrie	1103	A. Mansen	H J	C. Edulji.
" Kangra	1469	H. M. Ingram	K	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Cuba	1372	Agnew	L	K. Nixon & Co.
" L. Hall	1573	T. Collins	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Europa	1492	R. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
" Indra	2333	J. E. McGill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" B. Head	1606	J. Hughes	Q	John M. Heyn.

VICTORIA DOCK.

" Singapore	2932	G. Parodi	No. 3	F. Bozzoni,
" Peshawar	2136	L. H. Moule	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Khiva	1452	E. Creme	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" M. Hall	2152	A. Buck	6	E. Bates & Co.
" Imperator	2411	C. Bechtinger	8	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Umballa (s)	Withers	Calcutta.
	Alsace & Lorraine	Balaki	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Kt. of St. John (s)	Bevis	Antwerp.
	Aston Hall (s)	Hill	Liverpool.
	Europa (s)	Jones	Liverpool & Genoa.
	Perim (s)	Smith	Trieste and Venice.
	Glenorchy (ship)	Taylor	Calcutta.
	Merida (s)	Miller	West Hartlepool.
	Nevasa (s)	Jones	Galle.
	C. Sinclair (s)	Kewley	London.
	Kangra (s)	Ingram	Karachi & London.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Birchfield, for Port Said.
" Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.
" Stura, for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
18	Malda s	Nash	Bombay, Dec 28.
	Pongola s	Lewis	Natal, Dec 23.
	Baron Douglas s	Shields	Rangoon, Jan 11.
19	Britannia, ship	Scott	London, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

January 18.—Steamers Euphrates, Simla, Shahzada and Rothesay. Ship Dovenby Hall, and 4 Buggalows.
January 19.—Steamer Lawada, and Ship Loanda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
20	Khandalla s	Calcutta.
	Goorkha s	London.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.		
19	Canara s	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Dickan, Colonel, 3rd Madras L I, from Madras.
Palin, Lieut, Bombay Comt Dept, on duty, from Ahmedadad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 23.

Bateman, Surgeon-Major, 3rd Lt. Cavalry, to join, to Secunderabad.
Tandy, Brig-Surgeon, 8th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 24

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

WANTED.—SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Apply, with specimen of handwriting, to KEMP & Co., Ld., Fort.

BALLOON ASCENT AT PAREL.—Small Pilot Balloons will be sent off, before Mr. Spencer performs his Great Parachute Feat. Attached to every one of these will be Several Coupons, entitling the Finders to a WATERBURY WATCH, free of charge. Look out for them.

BALLOON ASCENT AT PAREL.—FREE TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Grounds of Government House will be given with every WATERBURY WATCH, sold on or before the 26th January. Apply early to the Company, Medow Street, or to SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Rampart Row.

NEW DESIGNS in Lamps, Hanging, Wall and Table, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

ALL Schools and Charitable Institutions will be allowed a Discount of Two Annas in Each Rupee for Xmas Tree Presents. Everything cheap at SHROFF BROTHERS.

ST. JACOB'S OIL Rs. 1-14; Cuticura Soap Rs. 2 per box; Kepler's Malt with Cod-liver Oil Rs. 1-8; Warner's Safe Cure Rs. 3-8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

LATEST DESIGN in Briggs Paper Pattern Cruel, Fillosille and Knitting Silk, Macrame Twine, Knitting Cotton and Fingering Wool. Prices beyond competition.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

KHULF JUMIL and ALMAS have lately arrived from Bagdad with First-class Horses and Ponies, which can be seen at Omer Jamal's Stables. To effect immediate sales no reasonable offers will be refused.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand) Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

SEA WATER BATHING.—The BACK BAY BATHS are reserved for Ladies on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; and for Family Parties on THURSDAYS from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m on application to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

BONA FIDE SALE of the late Mr. H. A SUNTOOK'S Valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horse, Milner's Safe, &c., at No. 50, Gamdevi Road, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Our Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12; Pekoe Dust, Ans. 11; Souchong Dust, Ans. 10; and Mixed Dust, Ans. 9 per lb. All in 1 lb. strong air-tight zinc boxes. Quality unsurpassable.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THOMAS NICOL, Agent for Domestic Servants, and also Repairer of Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium and other Musical Instruments.—No. 6 Deanane, near the old Secretariat.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, per cent fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to [illegible] can be consulted any day, and at any time. Pamphlets free on application.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GENUINE LUSCIOUS SMYRNA FIGS, Specially ordered, 5½ lbs. box for 14 annas, 4½ lbs. box for Rs. 1-5 D.—Heerajee & Co. Crawford Market, Below the Tower.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE, High Prize Medals at Paris Vienna Melbourne and Sydney Exhibitions.—Bombay Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Rs 5-8 per dozen.

SHEW'S POCKET CAMERAS, ¼ Plate size, Brass bound, with three Double Backs and Shutter complete. New Shipment just opened out.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MACKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANAY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

A TRIAL is the best test before buying your Tea and Coffee elsewhere. A trial only is solicited at DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay. Price-list on application.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, Price Rs. 1-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvements and two sets of rollers complete. Steam or hand. Further particulars, &c., apply to "LITHOGRAPHIC," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Roomy, Stylish LANDAU, as good as new. A Powerful Grey Arab HORSE, 5 years old, sound. A serviceable, single set of HARNESS. Price for the turn-out, Rs. 1,000. Apply to "H. S.," care of this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowan's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

NOTES
ON
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Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. FAKIRJI R. BONESETTER,
SURGEON, L. M. & S.,
WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52. Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.
Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alahabag, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF AIR GUNS.

To be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder without reserve
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 25th January at 2 p.m., at the undermentioned sale rooms in Medow Street No. 21.
On account and at the risk of Mr. A. Neumann.
A 8 97-1—1 case containing 6 air guns with spare darts, shorts.
Now on view.
Terms cash on or before delivery.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, January 24, 1889.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Balla Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 21st instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 4th February 1889.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, FURNITURE, SPLENDID PIANOS, SERVICEABLE TONGA, &c.

Under instructions from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of gold chain, rings, earrings, amulets and bali, silver waist chain, bangles, anklets, rings, studs, gold ring with small diamond and pearl, ebony rung, snuff box and cup, gold and silver buttons, gold and pearl earring, pearls and stones, false ornaments, watch, copper utensils, mattress cotton, locks, tools, old wearing apparel, tin-boxes, empty bottles, &c.
Also under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of large and small cupboards, chairs, tables, benches, &c.
Also a splendid semi-grand piano in mahogany, by Collard and Collard, a first rate grand pianforte in mahogany, by Doerner, Stuttgart; a grand square piano, and serviceable tonga, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 24, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, Prince of Wales Press, on account of the concerned—A lot of cotton.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th inst, Messrs MENESSE and Co, will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.
15 bales grey shirtings.
6 ,, grey T cloth.
2 ,, grey half hose.
3 cases white calico.
4 ,, white jaconets and mulls.
3 ,, colored shawls.
3 ,, colored Woolen cloth.
1 case white flannel.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 24, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

A FURTHER decline of ⅛d. in the price of silver took place in London yesterday at the general quotation of 42 ⅝d. per oz. Four per cent Rupee securities were still unchanged, at £66½, but the other denomination was ½ per cent lower, at £70½. Consols were down ⅛ per cent., at 98⅞; but Indian-Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 107¼. Paris quotations come unchanged.

The Wheat Market remained flat in tone, and a further fall of 6d. per quarter is reported in Hard Red and of 9d. per quarter on Club No. 2 to arrive. Linseed was still quiet and London quotations show no change, Bombay seed being still called 43s. per quarter to arrive; but Liverpool quality was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive by both routes. Rape Seed was dull at previous rates.

Cotton in Liverpool closed last evening with an easier feeling; Surats steady. Business had been on a reduced scale, the day's Sales summing up only 10,000 bales, including 500 Surats; but the only change in prices was an advance of 1-64d. in American Arrivals in all positions. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been firm.

The Liverpool Wool auction opened yesterday, with 22,000 bales put forward; but the last sale rates were barely maintained.

In New York, April Futures further receded 3 points, say, to 9·87 cents, but the Spot price remained at 9 15-16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales, which is again a good deal heavier than on the corresponding day in the two preceding years, and the totals now compare as under:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts..	38,000	16,000	23,000
Three days' do.	96,000	46,000	66,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888.	4,214,000	4,421,000	4,267,000

We have to report a fairly active market for ready Cotton here, a good day's business having been done, though less than was the case yesterday, while for Arrival contracts enquiry seems to have been restricted. Prices have generally been maintained notwithstanding the weaker tenor of the advices from Liverpool and New York, and in the case of Bengals a further advance in rates was asked, but was not conceded by buyers, and the market closed steady all round at yesterday's closing rates. Julgaum has continued to attract most attention, and has found takers of several thousand bales at Rs. 202-206½, the other principal purchases having been of Khangaum, at Rs. 208; Bengals, at Rs. 193-5; Akola, at Rs. 210; and Dhulia, at Rs. 194½ per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone to-day, with only a small business passing; yesterday's reduced quotations for Pessy are repeated and other descriptions are unchanged in value.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent, and enquiry is slack for all kinds; but we call the market generally steady and prices unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,642 bales.
Wheat	14,724 cwts.
Linseed	1,953 ,,
Rapeseed	1,645 ,,
Gingelly	4,193 ,,
Groundnuts	5,970 ,,

FREIGHTS are firm. The Horn Head (s) for March loading has been taken up by speculators at 24s. 6d. per ton under open charter.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the further fall in Silver again, opened at a general decline of 1-32d. and became slightly weaker thereafter, Credits having been sold for the mail at 1s. 4 23-32d. This afternoon, however, rates hardened somewhat owing to the uncertainty regarding Council allotments, whether they will be ruled by the demand for money or will follow the downward course of Silver, and we close as under. There has been no quotation for Bank Bills. For Credits 1s. 4 19-32d. and 1s. 4 9-16d. were going for part of February, and 1s. 4 17-32d. for March delivery.

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4½d.	per rupee
[illegible]	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	1·76½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day, and rates for both Money and Account are quoted rather lower all round. For cash the price has fluctuated between 97¾ and 97 13-16, the latter being the closing quotation; while forward rates have been quoted at 96⅞ for next month, 97¼ for early, and 97½ for late March. 103 nominal is still named for 4½ per cent Paper.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day, and the only changes which we have to note in our list this evening (beyond those necessitated by the payment of dividends), are an advance in Bank of Bombay shares of Re. 1½, at Rs. 911½; of Rs. 5 each in Albert and New Berar Press shares, at Rs. 710 and Rs. 507½ respectively; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Connaught Mill, at Rs. 650 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	13 per	911½xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	800
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. & Corporation		100		17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India		814		5 per	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Debenture Stock	..	£10	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,200	1,200	Rs. 75	1,285
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	451
Albert Press Co., Karachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	75	40	40	Rs. 20	275
Bailey Press Co.	95	100	100	Rs. 70	215
Beeni's Gawnpore Press Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press	100		125	Rs. 20	185
Colaba Press Co.		1,83	1,350	Rs. 100	615
East India Press Co.		1,00	1,000	Rs. 130	1,130
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	200			265
Fort Press Co.	150	500	950	Rs. 0	1,575
French Press Co.	90	500	500	Rs. 50	525
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	50	50	Rs. 15	410
Khanjaum Cotton Press Co.	24	450	all	Rs. 45	740
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 20	197½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 20	400
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 35	507½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	375
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 20	440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 50	435
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	R	550
Voltas Press	605	1,500	150	R	590

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12
Carolas	,, 252
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, nil.
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-5
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23 7-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-7
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-6
Pekin	,, 22-14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98½
Four-and-a-half per cent	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	nil.
City of Paris Loan	223
Port Trust Bonds	98½

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WADE—January 14, at Igatpuri, the wife of Mr. J. M. Wade, Locomotive Department, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—BRUNTON—January 22, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer-Lewis, Archdeacon, Henry George Brown, Esq., Q. O. Corps of Guides, eldest son of the late Henry Simons Brown, Esq., of Moorhains Hall, Essex, to Emily Margaret, second daughter of R. P. Brunton, Esq., of Bombay.
WESTMACOTT—CALDECOTT—January 22, at Kirkee, Lt.-Col. R. Westmacott, Commandant, 28th Pioneers, second son of the late Rev. Horatio Westmacott, Chasleton Oxon, to Margaret Rose, eldest daughter of Colonel Caldecott, Royal Artillery, Kirkee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—January 18, at 9, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, the wife of Chas. Browne, of a daughter.
FAITHFULL—January 12, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain W Faithfull, 31st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
GREVELINK—January 16, at Jhansi, the wife of Lieutenant G Grevelink, Commissariat Department, of a girl.
MORAN—January 16, at Banda, the wife of Surgeon-Major J Moran, of a daughter.
SMITH—January 14, at Kamptee, the wife of R H Smith, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MOCOCK—BROWNE—January 17, at Christ Church, Lucknow, James Mocock, to Frances Jane, second daughter of the late George Browne, of Prince's Street, Norwich, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

AMBROSE—January 19, at the residence of her son, No 57, Royapetta High Road, Mrs Delphina Ambrose, widow of the late Mr Christian Ambrose, aged 68 years, 6 months, and 7 days. Deeply regretted.
LIGHTFOOT—January 12, at Lucknow, of confluent small-pox, Herbert Jarrett Bracken Lightfoot, aged 22 years.
TURNER—January 13, at Aurungabad, Hugh Ralph, infant son of Captain A H P Turner, Royal Artillery, aged 8 months.
SMITH—January 16, at Meerut, Mrs Roseline Smith, in her 80th year, relict of the late Mr J Smith, of Agra, and only surviving child of the late Major Louis Derridon, of Agra.
SIRDAR GOPEE SINGH—January 2, of fever, Sirdar Gopee Singh, A D C, to H H the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.
WOMBWELL—January 18, at Meerut, of typhoid fever, George Wombwell, Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, eldest son of Sir G Wombwell, Newburgh, Easingwold, Yorkshire, aged 23.
WOOD—January 14, at Belpur, at the residence of her father, Lizzie, the beloved wife of F G Wood, Traffic Department, and the dearly beloved and only daughter of J King, Esq., I. North-Western Railway, aged 19 years, 5 months, and 27 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1889.

THE recent opening of the Karun River to navigation furnishes Mr. Demetrius Boulger with an opportunity for an article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on the much wider theme of the political relations between England and Persia. The temptation to look beyond the incident itself and to read into it a large diplomatic significance is, no doubt, strong. Only the least imaginative of chroniclers will limit their view to the opening to trade of a river the mention of which must have sent the majority of those who heard of it to their atlases to find out where the Karun lay. Everybody was thankful to the Shah for the concession that he had made. But not a few were none the less in much the same mood as the famous but stupid Duke of Newcastle, who exclaimed from the Ministerial seat "Yes, yes, Annapolis must be defended!" and then turned round to a colleague with the question, "but let me see where is Annapolis?" A local lecturer last week did his best to acquaint the members of the Royal Asiatic Society with all that is known concerning the topography and history of the Karun, and those who have not availed themselves of the result of Mr. Mody's researches will find [illegible] triumphant announcement of the concession which the Shah has made, an attempt has been made to minimise the significance of the incident. This is in great part the answer of Russian publicists to the somewhat extravagant attempts that have been made on our part to represent the Convention as a brilliant triumph for Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's diplomacy. There has been extravagance in the attempts both to magnify and to minimise the incident. Sir Henry Wolf made the best of his opportunity, and the result is creditable to him. But we can scarcely see in it the large political importance that for a few days was attributed to it. On the other hand there has been much extravagance in the attempts made at St. Petersburg to depreciate the result of Sir Henry Wolff's labours. The rules which the Persian Government have drawn up for regulating the navigation of the river are, so far as can be estimated now, the necessary accompaniments of such an agreement. The navigation of all rivers which are the subject of an international convention is necessarily determined by rules. This is the case even in the Danube, where representatives of all the great powers watch over and direct the navigation in accordance with strictly defined rules. Whether the regulations promulgated by the Teheran Government are onerous or otherwise is a question to which no answer can be given until they have been put in practice. Certainly it is too soon to speak of them as withdrawing with one hand the concession which the Shah has made with the other.

The operation of the Convention will be watched with interest in Bombay, where there is a large community who cannot be indifferent to any measure which opens a new channel of trade in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf. Mr. Boulger, when he refers to the opening of the Karun River to the commerce of the world, defines that as meaning the commerce practically of British India. He might have narrowed the definition to the commerce practically of Bombay. He reads in the event "a sort of notification to Russia that Persia wishes to escape from the tutelage in which the Czar's ministers hoped to keep her." The truth is, however, that there was no need for the Karun Convention to demonstrate the yearnings of Persia after release from Russian restraint. The yearning has existed from the time when Russian aggression in Georgia first put Persia at the mercy of her powerful neighbour. In the recently published life of the late Sir Charles Macgregor, that gallant officer is reported to have brought back from Persia very definite opinions upon that point. He found amongst the Persians an abundance of goodwill towards England, prevented, however, from assuming any other than a platonic form by the invisible but ever-present pressure of Russian influence. Persia may be in as close political sympathy with England as she was at the time of Sir John Malcolm's mission in 1800. She was then ready to enter into the closest relationships with the British Government. At that time her fears were of French rather than of Russian influence, and the Shah willingly covenanted to join hands with us in resisting any attempt at a French landing on Persian territory. The Shah went further, and undertook that he would never allow the French or any European power in alliance with them to build a fort or settle in any part of the Persian dominions. And yet Malcolm's biographer remarks that "whether these treaties were ever really in force is a matter of historical doubt." They marked, it is true, the beginning of an era of friendship between England and Persia, but they did not prevent Russia from later on making an inroad into Persian territory and establishing a powerful material and moral influence over the Shah's Government. Mr. Boulger seems to think that the resentment with which Russian politicians regard the Shah's concession to the English Minister will provoke at Teheran a reaction against Russian influence which may turn to our profit. It may be so; but Mr. Boulger's view of the matter seems based upon the very erroneous impression that Persia has all along submitted *con amore* to the pressure that Russian diplomatists have exercised over her. Russia, he says, can gain nothing by converting into an open enemy one whom she has always wished to represent as a friend and *protege*. This view of the matter, however, is based upon the assumption that the Shah is entirely a free agent—an assumption which will scarcely survive a review of the history of diplomatic events in Teheran during the past few years. The description of Persia as another Bulgaria is much too fanciful, and until there is a Prince Alexander in the palace of Teheran and a Stambuloff to organise and guide the national forces it will be well to avoid analogies of that kind.

It is a familiar complaint which Mr. Boulger makes when he reminds us that since the missions of Sir John Malcolm and Sir Gore Ouseley we have never attempted to carry out the intelligent policy which would have kept Persia on friendly terms with us. This regret over lost opportunities, however, can now be of little service. It is more to the purpose to realise that if our policy in Persia is to be of any abiding benefit, it must be carried out quietly and modestly, and with a little less ostentatious desire to pose as a competitor with Russia. There is no need to accentuate the conflict of interest between the two Powers, unless we wish to put Russian diplomatists on their guard, and provoke them to new attempts to snatch victories from us at the Shah's capital. A more modest acceptance of the success scored by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff the other day would have spared St. Petersburg and Moscow journalists much excitement, and perhaps we should have not seen Prince Dolgourouki in such a hurry to return to his post at Teheran. Mr. Boulger, however, would establish a "League of Peace" in Asia analogous to that which holds Russia in restraint in Europe. The parties to it are to be India, Persia, and Afghanistan; and in order that Persia shall be an effective member of the league, he advises that the Persian army should be put under the control of English officers. Such a league, provided that it could be formed, and that each party to it—Afghanistan for example—was a political unity capable of keeping its engagements with its neighbours, might be of some service; but the proviso is momentous if not fatal, as we should find as soon as we began seriously to attempt to carry out this novel plan. One indispensable accompaniment to such an arrangement would be a guarantee by England of the integrity of Persians territory, and this is precisely the guarantee which Lord Beaconsfield, with "Peace with Honour" on his brow, declined to give. Mr. Boulger can scarcely have troubled himself with any questions as to the view the Shah would take of the proposal to place his army under English control. Nor can he have asked himself how the Afghan frontier would fare while we were endeavouring to patch up an alliance necessarily provocative of some counter-stroke on the part of Russia. It is difficult, indeed, to determine whether this strange project would be more unacceptable in St. Petersburg or in Teheran. The marvel is that opening up to trade of a Persian river should have led to the conception of so vast a scheme as this. If any diplomatic success that the British Embassy at Teheran may achieve is to be the preliminary to a "dreaming of dreams" upon this scale, our task will be made exceedingly difficult, and it will be difficult to resist the conclusion that the real impeders of British influence in Persia are those who are so impatiently calling out for its increase.

WHEN an unstamped or insufficiently stamped letter be handed to the addressee with a demand for, first, the amount which ought to have been paid by the sender, and, secondly, a fine to be paid by the victim for the negligence of another, there are usually two courses open—refuse to accept the letter and leave the post office to deal with the sender, or pay the postage and the fine, relieving one's feelings by a few unkind observations addressed to the postman. But when the victim happens to be a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who has to pay six annas each on three unstamped letters a third course is open to him. He can report the matter to the Sanitary Commissioner, who will forward the report to the Governor in Council with a memorandum, which will open up a long and interesting departmental correspondence, in which the whole subject will be exhaustively discussed; after which a Resolution of Government will be issued laying down the principles on which it must be regulated. By the time the Resolution is printed and circulated a good round sum will have been expended on stationery, printing, and postage, far in excess of the loss inflicted on the Sanitary Commissioner's office by the omission to stamp these departmental letters, and a much needed lesson in economy has been impressed upon all concerned. The official correspondence on the subject is very amusing. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Eastern Sanitary Registration District complains of "the additional expenses consequent on insufficient stamping or prepaying of postage"—the fact being that he had to pay Re. 1-5 during a period of twelve months—and he recommended that the despatching office should pay "the considerable extra expenditure" thus entailed. The Sanitary Commissioner in his covering memorandum stated that he had always hitherto applied to the despatching officers for re-imbursement of the moneys paid under such circumstances, but when he made a request for the sum of eighteen annas paid for letters from the mamlutdar of Jalalpore, the Collector of Surat ruled that the Commissioner should pay such amounts out of his contingent allowances. Thereupon the Government was appealed to, "not so much on the question of money, as of principle." "Why should one office be made to bear fines for faults committed by another office?" he asked. The same question may well be asked in respect of the inequitable practise of fining the receiver of a letter double postage, because the sender omitted to pay the single postage. To teach the despatching officers caution, the Commissioner suggested that they should have to pay the "fines" now imposed on the recipients of insufficiently stamped letters. The Resolution of Government points out that this proposal would involve outlay for postage on remitting the unstamped cover and asking for payment, with further outlay on postage acknowledging the receipt of the money reimbursed, and "it was with a view to save these fresh postal charges that Government, in a Resolution dated 20th October 1870, directed that charges of this nature should be borne by the receiving officer." First principles having been thus laid down, it is pointed out there is no case made out for a reconsideration of the orders passed in 1870. But inasmuch as three unfranked packets were sent in six months ago by the mamlatdar just mentioned at a cost of one rupee to the receiver, "this sum shall be recovered from the clerk through whose neglect the covers were despatched unfranked, and should be remitted to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner!" It is to be hoped that the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will put the rupee in question in a glass case with the two pages of Government print which have summed up the substance of six months' inter-departmental correspondence.

By way of minimising the importance of the black man incident Sir Lepel Griffin indites a long letter to the *Times* deprecating the notion that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is worth notice, and asserting that as a Parsee he is in no way a representative of the Indian people. Who said he was? Lord Salisbury, when at Colchester he "explained," and capped his Edinburgh indiscretion by stating that the candidate for Holborn was "the representative of a distant race," meaning thereby, not the Parsee community, but the people of India. The clumsiness, the want of "finish," of this method of explaining away the disagreeable epithet, uttered when the Premier was "speaking roughly" in the Scottish capital, struck everyone at the time, but Sir Lepel Griffin did not then, as he might very well have done, write to the *Times* to protest against Lord Salisbury's inconsiderateness in assigning to the candidate for the suffrages of Central Finsbury a representative character which did not rightly belong to him. It is rather late in the day to raise such a protest when it is found that political capital is being made of the affair. It is scarcely worth while to write to the papers to say that the banquet presided over by Lord Ripon is a political manœuvre directed against Lord Salisbury. That goes without saying; such are party manœuvres all the world over wherever representative institutions give to detractors a fair chance of turning out the "ins" and obtaining political power for themselves. When Mr. Gladstone said "Hands off, Austria!" the "insult to our old ally" was the stock theme of every one who was anxious to discredit and defeat the then Ministry. If faults be committed by ministers it is in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that those who are opposed to them should magnify their offence and call upon Heaven to hasten their doom. What said Lord Randolph Churchill when he was in league with all the malcontents of the House to lead Lord Salisbury's predecessors a dog's life? "It it is the business of an Opposition to oppose!" Sir Lepel Griffin may yet be himself in Opposition, and then he will understand the mystery of all this. Even he may then think it not quite so absurd as he now deems it to speak of Parsees as in any way representative of India. In 1886, while still in this country, he was able to write very pretty things of the better half of the Parsee community, whom he regarded as sharing with their Hindu sisters a foremost place in our Bombay civilisation. "Within the last twenty years," he said in his most winning accents, "we have seen in Bombay, which stands in the forefront of Indian civilisation, four Allahabad friends will kindly note this] the greatest and most auspicious change, and Society there is brightened by the charming and gracious presence of numerous Hindu and Parsee ladies." There was no "Black Man" then, and there were [illegible] to be dreaded or denounced; there was no Unionist seat in view. In two short years the writer of this idyll has got his eye on a constituency, and writes rousing political letters to the London papers.

COLONEL AND MRS. PORTMAN on Mon

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Sir Lepel Griffin, in a lengthy letter he has written to the *Times*, deprecates attaching any importance to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who as a Parsee is in no way a representative of the Indian people. Sir Lepel describes the banquet given by the National Liberal Club to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as merely a political manœuvre directed against Lord Salisbury.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

At yesterday's sitting of the Parnell Commission an evicted tenant, who was afterwards messenger at the Land League office in Dublin, testified to Patrick Egan, the treasurer of the League, having frequently sent cheques to Mullett in connection with the Phœnix Park murders.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22.

The United States Senate have passed the Tariff Bill by a majority of three votes.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA BILL.

BERLIN, JAN. 22.

The Federal Council have approved the East Africa Bill.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, with the outward English mails of the 11th inst., left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. this evening.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF BHAVNAGAR'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JAN. 23.

His Highness the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's birthday passed off with great *eclat* to-day. In the morning a grand durbar was held in the Moti Baug Palace, at which were present Captain Ferris, Assistant Political Agent; Mr. Dosabhai Framji Karaka; the members of His Highness's Council; the Durbari officers; and the Merchants and Durbari servants, all of whom offered *nuzurs* to His Highness according to an immemorial custom. It is said that a sum amounting to more than Rs. 1,000 is to be spent in charity to the poor. A Durbari *Gazette* extraordinary contains a list of the charities, &c., to commemorate the event, *viz.*, a remission to the poor ryots amounting to Rs. 39,000; pensions to more than thirty widows, irrespective of caste and creed; scholarships to poor scholars; food and clothing, &c., to lepers beggars, and indigent people, including Christians, amounting to Rs. 11,000; and the right of proprietorship of land to be granted to those who have built houses, &c., on the Durbari land in some eighteen important townships. A children's *fete* was held in the afternoon when sweetmeats were distributed to more than 6,000 school-going children. Sports were also indulged in opposite the palace, in which the boys from the English and Vernacular schools joined heartily. This was undoubtedly the most interesting feature of the day's proceedings, the successful competitors being awarded prizes. The children were highly delighted at the amusements provided for them, and were allowed to enjoy themselves in the Public Park, where merry-go-rounds and other attractions kept the young folks alive till a late hour.

THE MADRAS RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 22.

To-day's races drew together a large gathering, the Grand Stand being filled with the *elite* of Madras society, including H. E. the Governor and Staff, and other distinguished visitors

THE MAIDEN PURSE.

Mr Garstin's Kildrummie, 9st, Kendall 1
Mr Dignum's The Judge, 6st 13lb, Wool .. 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's Goldsborough, 9st 7lb, Noor Mahomed 3

Three ran. This was an exciting race. Time—2 min. 47⅓ secs.

THE WELTER PLATE.

Mr Melton's Moab, 10st 7lb, Capt Heygate.. 1
Mr Ernest's Gillaroo, 11st 3lb, Mr Holdsworth 2
Mr Garstin's Wardhouse, 10st 7lb, Mr Campbell..... 3

Also ran Signal. Time—1 min. 56⅓ secs.

THE MYSORE STAKES.

Col Hickman's Minton, 9st 5lb, Bowen 1
Lord Binning's Shamshed, 9st 12lb, Monohan 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's Oosman, 9st 8lb, Kendall..... 3

Also ran Elma, Mirror, Chrome Yellow, Amnesty, St. Mirin, and Moses. Time—1 min. 56⅔ secs.

THE SREE GODAY STEEPLE CHASE.

The Rajah of Pittapur's Cement, 11st 8lb, Furber 1
Capt Heygate's Hades, 11st, Owner..... 2
Capt Hone's Brown Bess, 12st 12lb, Lord Binning 3

Also ran Terror and Eardley. Time—3 min. 38 secs.

THE CIVIL SERVICE STAKES.

Mr Farmer's Napier, 7st 10lb, Oomar..... 1
Mr Ali Abdoolla's Scimitar, 9st 7lb, Kendall 2
The Chief of Mudhole's Dictator, 8st 13lb, Greenhalgh 3

Also ran Shahab, Sultan, Jassim, and Denmark Time—3 min. 52½ secs.

THE VIZIANAGRAM PURSE.

Mr Ali Abdoolla's Cossack, 8st 12lb, Kendall 1
Nusserwanjee Nowrojee's Young Nadirshaw, 8st 2lb, Greenhalgh..... 2
Mr Lavelle's Scotch Oats, 8st 12lb, Tingey... 3

Also ran Confidence. Time—2 min. 28 secs.

THE VIZIANAGRAM STAKES.

Goldleaf walked over for this event.

THE PATNA CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 23.

The Patna case has been fixed for hearing in the Calcutta High Court on the 2nd proximo.

THE SIKKIM-THIBET QUESTION.

Mr. Hart, the Chinese representative, remains in Calcutta till Sir Mortimer Durand's arrival, to ascertain the position of the Thibet question.

FITCH *VS.* PURCELL.

The case of Fitch *vs.* Purcell closed to-day in the Allahabad High Court. The defendant had to sign a dictated apology and pay the costs of the prosecution.

CHUNAR AFFAIRS.

Arrangements have been made to house the three brothers of Sirdar Ishak Khan at Chunar.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS' TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief leaves Calcutta after all on the 4th proximo. He visits Central India and Rajputana towards the end of February and in April visits Kashmir.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the National Association is fixed for the 7th proximo. His Excellency the Viceroy will be present, and will probably have something to say on the occasion.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Purnea, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

PORT SAID, JAN. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here, outward bound for Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4 3-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
Bar Silver	42⅝

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. The Saigon and Bangkok line interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 22.

10 p.m.	74·7

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

6 a.m.	72·1
10 a.m.	75·7
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	78·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 23.—The barometric changes are large and important. The barometer has fallen briskly over the whole country, except Burmah, and rapidly in North-East Punjab and the adjacent hills, and also in Central Rajputana and Central India. The weather is very disturbed over the whole of Upper and Central India. The centre of one disturbance appears to be over the North-West Himalayas, and the weather is stormy with much snow in the hills and light local showers in the East Punjab. The centre of the second disturbance is near Indore, Central India, and there is a feeble cyclonic circulation with much cloud. Light showers have fallen at Jhansi and Nowgong. There is a rapid fall of temperature in the hill stations and in North Punjab, and a general rise in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, and the North-West Provinces. The temperature yesterday in the Central Provinces and Central India was excessive, being from nine to twelve degrees above normal. The present disturbances are largest of the present cold weather up to date, and will probably give more or less general rain during the next 48 hours in East Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and, perhaps, Behar.

MR. HALVEY, Assistant Curator of the Botanical Gardens, Sidpur, is stated to have resigned his appointment owing to ill-health, and his successor is being selected by the Secretary of State.

IN the list of graduates of the Calcutta University for 1888 some remarkable results were to be noted. There were 67 Hindu M.A.'s, one Mohamedan, and one Christian; of B.A.'s there were 340 Hindus and 12 Mohamedans; of M.B.'s there were 25 Hindus, 2 Christian, and one Mohamedan; there were 236 Hindu B.L.'s and only 7 Mohamedans; and of B.E.'s there were two, both Hindus. Ladies in Calcutta are not so advanced as in Bombay, for we find that there were no lady graduates.

CAPTAIN HENT, Director of Indian Marine, is expected to visit Calcutta shortly on inspection duty.

RANGOON is setting a bold example to India, remarks a Calcutta paper, which announces that it is setting up a Switchback railway.

THE prospects of the spring crop all through India is occasioning much anxiety to Government.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam is expected to reach Calcutta on a visit on the 30th instant.

THE *Freeman's Journal* has published what purported to be an interview between an agent for the *Times* and the notorious P. J. Sheridan, at Puebla, America. It is alleged that Sheridan demanded £20,000 to come to England to give evidence for the *Times*, and that the *Times'* agent offered £10,000 payable within one hour after Sheridan's examination in London "if the evidence proved satisfactory." Finally Sheridan demanded that £5,000 should be lodged for the benefit of his family.

THE *Carlisle Journal* has been investigating the subject of the revolver and its victims, and finds from a record gathered from the columns of the daily newspapers that during the year just closed the revolver was responsible for at least 92 deaths in Great Britain. Of these, 10 were those of people murdered, and 3 those of murderers who expiated on the scaffold crimes committed with the revolver. Two murderers are now awaiting execution for the Tunbridge Wells shooting case, and two others—Dr. Burke and a man who shot his sweetheart at Barnet—were sentenced to death and reprieved. During the year there were no fewer than 69 cases of suicide, including those of 10 men who had committed or attempted to commit murder and 4 clergymen. The fatal "accidents" numbered 10. Numerous cases of shooting with intent occurred, and altogether the revolver now enters into our social economy to a degree which no one could have foreseen twenty years ago. The prosecutions under the Gun Licence Act have been very few and as it is unreasonable to expect people to pay 10s. a year for a licence to carry a pistol the Act is evaded wholesale. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing his Budget, threw out hints of legislation to meet the evil, but nothing has been done. In the meantime an enterprising trade at Birmingham is turning out cheap revolvers at the increasing rate of 12,000 additional every year; and while the sale of poisons, which require some deliberation as agents for either murder or suicide, is restricted, the trade in revolvers—rash weapons in rash hands—is untrammelled and expanding.

TO-DAY'S MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

SIXTEEN years have now passed since the ratepayers of Bombay were first permitted to exercise the privilege of the franchise in electing for themselves a body of men out of themselves to manage affairs Municipal, and to-day for the seventh time the people of Bombay are again called upon to elect for another three years their representatives in the Corporation. During these sixteen years, as may be imagined, many changes have taken place, and it is wonderful to note the interest that is now taken in general elections compared with that day in the July of 1873, when the first Municipal Corporation was elected.

Taking a glance at the history of Municipal affairs in Bombay during the last sixteen years, or since the 26th July 1873, when the rate-payers were first called upon to exercise the rights of the franchise, we find several matters which it might prove interesting to recal to memory. There is one thing that can certainly be said, whatever may be the case to-day, that as each of the previous elections came on, the greater became the interest in electioneering. For instance, at the first election in 1873, out of a total of 3,929 qualified voters only 826, or a trifle over a fifth part, visited the polling booths to take advantage of their privileges. Then at the next election, although, as it happened, the number of voters was less than it was two years previously, the polling was heavier. Out of 3,474 voters, 1,219 registered their votes. In 1878, the year of the third election, the votes tendered rose to 1,745, not a very large proportion, however, as compared with the previous election when it is considered the qualified voters numbered 6,550. The fourth election found 1,840 out of 7,459 voters at the poll. In 1883, however, the year of the fifth election, we notice a decrease from the year 1880 in the number of voters of 769, they only numbering 6,690. The reason of that is difficult to explain, but it is satisfactory to note that the voting papers put in had risen to 1,880. But it was at the last election, which took place on the 15th of February 1886, that the greatest increase was noticed. The number of qualified voters had gone up to 8,049, a clear gain of 590 voters over the total of 1880, and of 1,359 over the total of 1883, while the votes registered at the polling booths amounted to 2,241, notwithstanding that only four out of the seven wards were contested. How many will go to the poll to-day remains yet to be seen of course; but out of a population of 7,48,399 there are but 7,669, a decrease on the number three years ago by 440. European voters have increased from 527 to 572, Jews and Armenians remain the same, namely 72, but the Hindoos have fallen from 3,328 to 2,571, Parsees from 1,926 to 1,396, and Mahomedans from 2,025 to 1,808. Justices number 423, while a new feature in the election will be that graduates to the number of 441 and Fellows of the Bombay University, numbering 171, are entitled under the new Act to vote to-day for the first time.

The first general election, as already hinted at, was a very slow affair, hardly worthy of the name, and it was evident, from the little interest shown in it that the electors neither appreciated nor understood what they were wanted to do, and the result was that twenty-eight natives and only four Europeans were returned by the rate-payers to manage the affairs of the Municipality. When, exactly two years after that, the second general election came off, the aspect of affairs was a little more lively. At that time Mr. H. E. Jacomb was acting as Municipal Commissioner in the place of Mr. W. G. Pedder, who had been appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments. Then an important legal question, which led to an appeal to Mr. Webb, the then acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, cropped up in this wise. The polling officers of the Fort ward, on legal advice obtained by the Municipal Commissioner, refused to register the votes of the representatives of European firms, with the result that several firms which had no partners residing in Bombay at the time were excluded from voting, although they had duly constituted representatives who had all the powers of the partners vested in them. But Mr. Webb's decision was adverse to the appellants, for he ruled that only the partner of a firm could vote on behalf of that firm. At the second election twenty-nine natives were returned and only three Europeans. The third election was noted for one very memorable event. It had been fixed to come off on the 26th of July 1887, but, strange to say, it did not really take place for fifteen months later. The reason of this was that several of the rate-payers served a notice objecting to one gentleman, whose name appeared on the printed list of voters, on the ground that he was ineligible, because, according to the wording of the Act, he had not paid "house-rate *and* police and lighting rates." The objection was considered a valid one, and an amendment of the Act became necessary. A meeting of the Legislative Council was hastily convened at Gunesh Khind under the presidency at Sir Richard Temple, when a short Indemnity Act validating the results of the first two elections was passed. An amended Act was subsequently passed, and the flaw above referred to was remedied by making it read "house-rate *or* police and lighting rates." Other alterations were at the same time made in the Act, the electoral franchise being extended to owners of carriages and horses and to rate-payers up to Rs. 30 per annum, the minimum amount in former years having been Rs. 50. The result of the change was that the number of qualified rate-payers took a sudden leap from 3,474 to 6,550 at the date of the third general election, which came off on the 30th October 1873. An important change was also introduced that year in the system of election. An elector on going before the polling officer, was at liberty, at the first two elections, to vote or any one according to his fancy. A rule was, however, framed in 1878, under which no vote could be registered for a candidate who had not been proposed and seconded fully a week previous to the election day. At this election, it may be added, only two Europeans were returned, while the natives numbered thirty. On the 22nd of November 1880 the fourth general election took place, Mr. J. H. Grant being again the Municipal Commissioner. It was conducted on the same system as the previous election, and a week's previous notice of the name of the candidate as well as of the names of the proposer and seconder had to be sent to the Municipal Commissioner. Again the rate-payers returned thirty natives and only two Europeans. At the fifth General Election, which came off on the 22nd January 1883, the same system of a week's previous notice was observed. An important change was, however, made by Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, and that was that the number of wards was reduced from ten to seven, as they are at present, while another notable change was the extending of the term of office of the Corporation from two to three years, commencing from 1st of April 1883. This year again the ratepayers sent in thirty natives and two Europeans. On the same lines as the three previous elections, was conducted the last election, which took place three years ago. For the thirty-two seats thirty-seven nominations were sent in, or five more than there were vacancies for.

In reviewing briefly the work of the retiring Corporation, we find that it is not only the passing of the new Municipal Act that will make its history memorable, but there are several large and important works which, if not actually initiated by it, have made considerable progress during its term of existence. Fore-most among these is the Tansa water-works, the largest undertaking of its kind in India, which is expected to supply Bombay with an abundance of pure water and to make the cry of scarcity, which is raised annually during the hot season, only a memory of the past. Another work of vital importance to the city is the underground drainage, which has considerably advanced within the last two or three years. The project was started many years ago, and it went through various vicissitudes before it was finally adopted. There were several pitched battles in the Corporation on the question whether these drains would improve the health of the city or be only so many receptacles for generating poisonous gases which would dessimate its unfortunate inhabitants. The public mind was for a long time greatly exorcised by the question. But by degrees the gloomy prognostications of the prophets of evil gained less and less credence among the people, and the sewerage works are now in full swing. Another vexed question which, for the present at all events, has been set at rest, is that of a municipal hall and building. The Battle of the Sites was followed by the Battle of the Plans, and the long, and sometimes angry debates which took place in the Corporation are still fresh in the minds of the public. The subject was argued over and over again from different points of view and under varying sets of circumstances. But it was reserved to the existing Corporation to fix finally and definitely upon the site where Lord Ripon had laid the foundation-stone of building on the eve of his departure from India. Thus, after all the innumerable debates and divisions, the Corporation agreed at last, as a member facetiously observed at the time, to "go back to their old love." The whole matter, however, has not been settled, for it will be for the new Corporation to adopt the plans, when they will be submitted to them by the architect, Mr. F. W. Stevens, and agree as to the estimate of costs. The old Corporation, as we may now call it, must also share with Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner the credit of constructing several excellent roads throughout the town; and the taking up of set-backs, on a systematic plan for the purpose of widening the roads where the traffic is heavy, or of rounding off awkward corners, is mainly due to the initiative of the Commissioner. In his desire to afford facilities to traffic in crowded localities, and make new roads to meet the requirements of an ever-expanding city, he was cordially seconded both by the Standing Committee and the Corporation. As the city is extending in all directions, so is the Municipal expenditure necessarily increasing. But the finances of the city are in a very satisfactory state and the Municipality is able to meet all its demands and show a handsome surplus, even though it allows the consolidated rate, which is one of the principal sources of its income, to stand at the minimum of 8 per cent. required by law. The new Corporation will not be troubled by any deficits, as the Government are, and they ought to have nothing to complain of a budget which provides an opening balance of Rs. 4,50,000 to begin with.

The election of to-day is notable for several reasons. It will be the first under the new Act by which the 64 seats in the Corporation have been raised to 72, the ratepayers being entitled to elect 36 instead of 32, as formerly. This gives a proportion of about one representative to about ten thousand of the population, and it may here be added that this was the ratio suggested by Mr. Grattan Geary when he was chairman of the committee engaged in the drafting of the suggestions for the reform of the old Act. Mr. Geary also suggested the adoption of the cumulative system of voting which has been resorted to in the elections for the English School Boards as the only means of protecting the rights of minorities. It may be remembered that when the Bill came out it was thought it hardly met with the general expectations that had been raised—that it was more retrogressive than progressive. One curious provision suggested by Mr. Ollivant was that there should be no Municipal Commissioner, but a whole-time chairman of sub-committees. This innovation was unanimously disapproved by the Corporation, which regarded the Municipal Commissionership as an essential part of the administrative machinery, and the Government erased the provision in the amended Bill. Discussions were actively carried on in the newspapers about it, and in the Legislative Council the Bill, underwent many changes. The debates were long and very protracted, and the result ultimately arrived at was generally regarded as very satisfactory, it being thought the new Act gave fuller rights than were ever possessed by the Corporation before.

For the thirty-six seats fifty-one gentlemen have been nominated, and there are contests in all the seven wards. The polling takes place as follows:—

For the A (Fort) Ward, site of New Municipal Offices on the Esplanade, opposite to Victoria Terminus.
For the B (Mandvi) Ward, on the Esplanade, between the Crawford Market and the School of Art.
For the C (Bhuleshwar) Ward, Nal Bazar Market.
For the D (Girgaum) Ward, Girgaum Ward Office, corner of Gowalia and Gamdevi Roads.
For the E (Byculla) Ward, Sankli Road, near the Byculla Bridge.
For the F (Parel) Ward } At the Dadar Ward
For the G (Mahim) Ward } Office.

The following is a list of the candidates nominated to contest the different wards. The asterisk * denotes the new candidates, the others being members of the old Corporation:—

A (FORT) WARD.

Ten candidates for six seats.

NAMES AND DESIGNATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Merchant.
* Mr. Dinsha Eduljı Vacha, Agent to the Swadesh Mills Co., Ld.
The Hon. Mr. Rahimtulla M. Sayani, Solicitor.
Mr. Edward F. Underwood, M. D., Medical Practitioner.
Mr. J. R Duxbury, Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Ry.
* Mr. Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Medical Practitioner.
* Mr. Barjorjee Sorabji Shroff, Medical Practitioner.
Mr. Kavasji Merwanji Shroff, Journalist.
* Mr. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Medical Practitioner.
* Mr. Bomanji Pherozsha, Solicitor.

B (MANDVI WARD).

Ten candidates for eight seats.

* Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Medical Practitioner.
* Mr. Rahimtula Kheraz, Merchant.
Mr. Jalbai Ardeseer Seth, Landlord.
Mr. Abdula Meherali Dharamsi, Solicitor.
* Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Khoja Mahomedan.
Mr. Vandravandas Parshotumdas, Landed Proprietor and Merchant.
The Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula M. Sayani, Solicitor.
* Mr. Bomanji Perosha, Solicitor.
* Mr. Charles F. Underwood, M. D., Medical Practitioner.
* Mr. Narotam Govardhandas, Merchant.

C (BHULESHWAR) WARD.

Ten candidates for eight seats.

Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Merchant.
Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master, Salesman to Messrs. Volkart Bros.
Mr. Naoroji Byramji Suntook, Landed Proprietor.
Mr. Kavasji Hormasji, Medical Practitioner.
Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, Merchant.
* Mr. Jagmohan das Vandravandas, Shroff.
* Mr. Jamnadas Premchand, Medical Practitioner.
* Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, Pleader, High Court.
Mr. Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Merchant.
* Mr. Shamrao Maneckji Rele, Vakil, High Court.

D (GIRGAUM) WARD.

Eight candidates for five seats.

Mr. Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia, Merchant.
* Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Medical Practitioner.
Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Solicitor.
Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, Merchant.
* Mr. Manecksha J. Taleyarkhan, Pleader, High Court.
Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Pleader, High Court.
Mr. Rastamji Nasarwanji Khory, M. D., Medical Practitioner
* Mr. Merjibhai Rastamji Setna, Medical Practitioner.

E (BYCULLA) WARD.

Seven candidates for five seats.

Mr. Byramji Nasarwanji Servai.
Mr. Mancherji Navoroji Banaji, Merchant.
* Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Contractor.
Edward Richard Freeborn, Justice of the Peace.
* Rai Bahadur Lachmansingh, Supdt., Railway Mail Service.
Major N. O. Selby, R.E., Dy. Consulting Engr. for Rys., P.W.D.
Mr. Shivaji Dharmaji, Merchant.

F (PAREL) WARD.

Three candidates for two seats.

* Mr. Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Merchant.
* Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Merchant.
Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jejeebhai, Merchant.

G (MAHIM) WARD.

Three Candidates for two seats.

Mr. Purshotumdas Manguldas Nathubhai, Merchant.
Mr. Joseph Francis Fernandez, late City Magistrate of Ahmedabad.
Mr. Jamsetji Kharshedji Kama, Solicitor.

It will be news to many people to hear that there is an institution called "The Christmas Day Abolition Society." Yet such is the fact, and in a London evening paper recently the secretary of the society made an appeal to the public to help him in putting an end to the traditionary customs of Yule. He sees nothing in the festivities of the season, but drunkenness and debauchery, gross extravagance, pauperism of the lower classes, and general disturbance to public business and private comfort. It would be interesting to know how many members compose the society, in whose name Mr. William Watkins Smith professes to speak.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding in the absence of the chairman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji. The other members present were:—Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merawether, Drs. Waters and Cowasji Hormasji, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, and Muncherji N. Banaji.

THE MAJOR'S MARE'S NEST.

Some discussion arose on a letter of Major Selby to the chairman, submitting certain remarks on the subject of the Malabar Hill Garden. The letter was sent simultaneously for publication in one daily paper, where it was not likely to be subjected to criticism.

The Municipal Commissioner asked whether, in the absence of the chairman of the Standing Committee, the Secretary (Mr. Barrow) could inform him if the letter addressed by Major Selby to the chairman had been sent to a certain daily newspaper for publication, either by the order of the chairman or with the knowledge of the secretary.

Mr. Barrow said that, as far as he was aware, the letter was received on the same day that it appeared in the newspaper.

The Municipal Commissioner: Then it was not sent by the chairman for publication. I imagine that the letter addressed to the chairman can regularly appear in the papers only by the authority of the chair.

Dr. Cowasji: By whose order was the letter printed?

Mr. Barrow: I received eleven printed slips of the letter on the same day. (A laugh.)

The Municipal Commissioner said it was then clear that the letter having appeared was public property, and he proposed to make a few remarks upon it. There was absolutely nothing new set forth in the document, except that it contained some very erroneous statements, reflecting not only upon himself, but also upon the Standing Committee and the auditors. The matter had been fully considered by the Standing Committee, and everybody acquainted with Municipal affairs knew perfectly well that there was absolutely no irregularity whatever, and yet allegations and charges were made and published in the papers! Whether it was the Parthian shot of an electoral address or not, he could not say. (Hear, hear.) If there was any irregularity, it would have been noticed by the Standing Committee. But the matter had been discussed *ad nauseam* and settled by them, and, moreover, a question had been asked and answered on the subject in the Corporation. An individual member came forward and said there was an irregularity on the part of the Standing Committee. The Committee had satisfied itself as to the facts. After the matter had been discussed and settled, it was not at all proper that one of their members should write to the Standing Committee repeating the whole story and get the letter published before the Standing Committee saw it. Considerable correspondence had taken place since the publication of that letter taking up the key-note thus given. But there was absolutely no irregularity whatever. Irregularity could only be of two kinds. One was the irregularity of a thing being not in consonance with the established practice of the Municipality, and that could at once be checked by the Municipal auditors, whom nobody could accuse of want of care and attention. The other irregularity was an irregularity in the mind of the writer—(hear, hear)—which was a matter with which the speaker was not concerned in the least. All he had to deal with was irregularity in practice, and that matter had already been considered by the Standing Committee, who had unanimously decided that they had been perfectly satisfied. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman: I perfectly agree.

Dr. Waters strongly objected to the practice, which was gaining ground, of members of the Standing Committee addressing the chairman by written or printed memoranda. (Hear, hear.) When the Standing Committee wished that the opinion of any individual member should be kept on record, they would ask for it. But since the Committee had not asked Major Selby for his individual opinion on this matter, he (Dr. Waters) certainly thought that it should not have a place on the municipal records nor should any notice be taken of it. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Henry Morland thought it was quite open to any individual member of the Standing Committee to submit his opinion in writing to the chairman for what it was worth. At the same time, he thought it showed a great want of consideration and respect for the chairman, as well as the other members, that a document which was ostensibly addressed to the Standing Committee should have been published before it was considered by them. He thought it was downright discourtesy to the Committee that that letter should be published in the *Times of India* at the time it was, and it was still more objectionable, not to use a stronger term, that the letter should have been headed, "The Malabar Hill Scandal," and that the heading should have appeared in that paper day after day. (Hear, hear.) It was a reflection on the Standing Committee and the Corporation as well. There was no scandal; the Committee had expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with what had been done for the public interest. It was downright discourtesy to the Standing Committee that the letter addressed should have appeared at the same time in a public print.

The Municipal Commissioner said that if there was the slightest suspicion in the mind of any member of the Standing Committee that there was any irregularity, however pardonable it might be, he (the Commissioner) would feel very much obliged if he were asked for an explanation on the point. The Committee having unanimously decided that there was no irregularity, one might have thought that there the chapter was closed. But now, because some person wrote saying there was irregularity, immediately the cry was taken up "Oh! irregularity!" (Laughter.) And it was thought, forsooth, that if there was irregularity in little things, there might be irregularity in great things. (Laughter.) As he had explained the other day, a great part of the work was done in a way which had absolutely cost nothing, because it was done by employing labour which was otherwise lying idle. The expense was partly met from the contingent grant for the reservoir itself and partly out of the Commissioner's discretional allowance. It was perfectly open to any member of the Corporation to say that the Commissioner should not have a discretional allowance. But as long as he had that allowance, it lay with him to use it at his discretion, provided it was not contrary to the Municipal Act. (Hear, hear.) It was most unpleasant that after a matter had once been satisfactorily disposed of, a charge of irregularity should be brought forward in connection with it, and that the city should be taken up by ratepayers, who could not be expected to know all about Municipal affairs, and who would, therefore, naturally ask "What are our representatives doing?" (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal thought it was irregular that the letter should have appeared in the public print.

It was then resolved, on the motion of Dr. Waters, that, with reference to the letter of Major Selby, the Standing Committee saw no reason to change the opinion expressed in their former resolution, and that they were further of opinion that it was undesirable that letters from members addressed to the chairman should be communicated to the public press until the Committee had had an opportunity of considering the same.

The meeting, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

AT the invitation of Khan Saheb Hoshanzji Barjorji, Sub-Judge of Dohad, a meeting of some of the respectable townspeople of Dohad and Government officials was held at his bungalow to consider what steps should be taken to establish a sub-branch of the Guzerat Branch of the National Indian Association recently brought into being by the exertions of Mrs. Aston, and to carry out locally the objects of the Association. About forty persons attended the meeting, amongst whom were Rao Saheb Kirpashankar, Mamlatdar, Assistant Surgeon T. C. Khandwala, Rao Saheb Narbheram, District Police Inspector, Mr. Pandurang, the local overseer, and others including all the well-known gentlemen of the place. The meeting was addressed at some length by Khan Saheb Hoshangji, Assistant Surgeon T. C. Khandwala, and by the head-masters of the Chief Vernacular School and of the English School, all of whom impressed upon the gentlemen present the necessity of organizing efforts for the promotion of the social cause, and of female education in particular, which is in fact the foundation, *sine qua non*, of social advancement. In the end it was resolved upon by the whole meeting to nominate a committee of six gentlemen, including the Sub-Judge K. S. Hoshangji Barjorji, B. R. S. Kirpashankar, the Mamlutdar, and Assistant Surgeon T. C. Khandwala to take steps to formally open a local sub-branch of the National Indian Association by calling a formal meeting, as also to ascertain, in consultation with the leading members of the different communities of Dohad as well as of different castes, what measures and line of action would be most conducive to the realization locally of the aims and objects of the Association.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE AT THE FORT POLICE STATION.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy, in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Bezonjee Dossbhoy Doctor and others, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, on behalf of the first defendant, appeared to argue the appeal from the decision of Mr. Crawley Boevey, late acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted Mr. Inverarity's client of disorderly behaviour and fined him Rs. 20. Mr. Leng, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Inverarity said this was a case in which a young student was convicted of assaulting the police and was fined Rs. 20. The papers were sent for on the petition of the person convicted, which stated that the petitioner was, along with others, on the 26th October last, convicted by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, then acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, under section 38 of Act 48 of 1860, of the offence of disorderly behaviour in a public place on the 14th October, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to undergo fourteen days' simple imprisonment. The fine was immediately paid. The petitioner had appeared in the Matriculation Examination and resided with his father, Dr. Dossbhoy Bezonjee, in Bohrah Bazar Street. On Sunday afternoon, the 14th October last, petitioner went to play cricket as usual on the Esplanade, and after the game was finished, he remained talking to his companions till 7-30 p.m. They were nine in number, and they then prepared to go homewards, and with that intention left the Esplanade and passed the new road leading from Tata's Building to Hornby Row, walking in batches of five each above twenty paces' distance from each other. When the batch in which the petitioner was reached the footpath on the other side of the Presidency Magistrate's court, they heard a noise coming from the direction of the court, and immediately afterwards they saw a stout European come up running to them bareheaded. Three of petitioner's companions fled in different directions, and before petitioner had any time to realise his position, the European caught hold of him by the neck and one arm, while another person, whom petitioner could not recognise, held his other arm, and they then dragged him into the precincts of the court. He was completely taken aback, and cried out that he was innocent; but the European, notwithstanding, gave him two or three pushes with his knee in his back; and from the effect of the violence received, his cap and turban fell off his head somewhere on the tramway lines. As soon as petitioner was brought near the court, the European handed him over to police sepoys, who dragged him into the chowkey. Within a quarter of an hour after the arrest, petitioner's brother, a solicitor of the High Court, repaired to the chowkey, and after waiting for nearly three-quarters of an hour succeeded in liberating him on bail. Various other persons, seven in all, were also arrested about the same time as the petitioner, and were tried jointly with him. The trial lasted four days, and the petitioner was convicted as mentioned before. The only evidence against petitioner was that of a police sepoy 714 A, Baboo Gunnoo, who stated that the accused No. 4 went up the verandah of the court and wanted to know the number of another sepoy; that a scuffle then ensued; that several Parsees went to the assistance of the accused No. 4 and tried to release him from the custody of the sepoy; that at this juncture Superintendent MacDermott came downstairs from the fourth floor of the court-house and ordered the sepoys to arrest the Parsees; that at that time the petitioner dealt a blow to the sepoy (the witness) and began to run away; that witness followed the petitioner and arrested him on the steps of the court-house. Several other witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, but none of them gave any evidence against the petitioner. Superintendent MacDermott was also examined on behalf of the prosecution, and he contradicted sepoy 714 A in so far that while the sepoy said that he saw ten or fifteen Parsees in the verandah when the Superintendent came downstairs, the latter swore that he only saw on that occasion the tail end of two or three Parsees going down the steps. Against this contradictory evidence, petitioner called three of his companions to prove the truthfulness of his statement, and they all corroborated the fact of the petitioner not having taken part in any disorderly behaviour, and stated that he was quietly proceeding homewards from the Esplanade. Petitioner also called Nasserwanjee Pestonjee Moos shoe, a Graduate of the University of Bombay and First Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Department, Secretariat. Petitioner was unacquainted with this gentleman, and was altogether unaware that he had been an eye-witness of the occurrences of the 14th October until that fact was ascertained in the course

misappreciated the evidence. Mr. Crawley-Boevey submitted with great respect that in cases not subject to appeal it was not usual to go into questions of evidence and to examine the conclusions of the lower courts on the facts; otherwise, an appeal would lie against every decision of the subordinate court, which was clearly not intended by the Legislature. This case was enquired into with exceptional closeness in the Magistrate's court, each of the defendants being represented by pleader, and the Public Prosecutor appearing for the Crown. No case could possibly have been tried with more care, and Mr. Crawley-Boevey entertained no doubt that the applicant had been properly convicted.

Mr. Inverarity, in further commenting upon the report, said the Magistrate did not allude in his judgment to the evidence for the defence, but confined himself to the evidence of Balloo Gunnoo in coming to a decision. The learned counsel submitted that, having regard to the fact that there was only one witness who spoke regarding the arrest of his client, it was not a conviction which ought to be supported.

Mr. Justice Jardine in disposing of the appeal said the Court thought it unnecessary to call upon the counsel for the Crown to address their lordships. It was stated in the Magistrate's report that he did consider the evidence adduced on behalf of the defence before he came to his decision. Their lordships were not sitting in appeal in the present case, but only in the exercise of the revisionary jurisdiction of the Court. There was a great difference between an error in law and a mistake in the appreciation of evidence. In the latter case this Court would not interfere with the judgment except under the most exceptional circumstances. It was stated in the petition that the Magistrate did not consider the evidence tendered for the defence. But the Magistrate in his report said that he did carefully consider the whole of the evidence before coming to a decision. Under those circumstances it would be an uncalled for interference if their lordships did anything but reject the petition.

M. ZOLA AND AMERICA.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Galignani*—an American—who has just spent half an hour with M. Emile Zola, represents the latter as getting tired of writing books, and thinking of going back to newspaper work. Asked why he did not contribute essays to some of the American magazines, M. Zola's wrath against *ces gredins d'Americains*, who had "mercilessly plucked him of all his literary plumage," burst forth.

"I have nothing to say about your political and social institutions," he began. "I know nothing about them and care nothing about them. I can't read English, and so could never learn much of anything about them even if I were to try. But this I do know, and know it only too well, that you have a pack of translators and publishers over there in the United States who are a disgrace to the Great Republic and to the nineteenth century. Why, will you believe it? they even have the audacity, the *toupet*, to take stories of which I have never written a line, to translate them abominably, I am told, to put my name on the title-page, and to sell them by the thousands just as they do with works of which I am the real author. All this has so disgusted me with the United States that I loathe the name, and have come at last to no longer care what is done with my writings on the other side of the Atlantic. There was a time when I took the trouble to try and do something with my books in America. A good lady at New York, who was in straitened circumstances, once wrote to me offering to translate and find a good publisher for one of my novels. I entertained kindly feelings for America in those days, and was interested in this *brave femme*. Although I never expected any pecuniary returns, I sent her advanced sheets of one of my stories and furnished her much supplementary information that would have given a special stamp to the American edition of the book. But before the poor woman could get her copy ready for the printer, a clique of 'literary scalpers, in this city got in ahead of her and printed their volume before hers was even announced, so that all her labour was lost, and I had gone to considerable trouble for nothing. I have much the same tale to tell about my last volume, "Le Reve." A certain individual at New York bought the right to publish it in the United States, or at least he and I thought he had bought this right. I sent him advanced sheets and he issued his translation. Whereupon the English owners of "Le Reve" brought suit against the American purchaser, declaring that they owned both the American and English copyrights. So of course I will never see a cent from the sale of this book in the United States, and I am chagrined at the thought of the translator's troubles. After two such experiences as these you can well understand why I am 'down on' your country. And the most exasperating part of it all is that my books are really selling there by the thousands, if I am to believe a New York lawyer, a relative, I think, of the editor of the *North American Review*, and who called on me the other day. In public you hypocritical Protestants pronounce me a "dirty dog," but devour my books in private. Your greedy and dishonest publishers refuse to enter into relations with me because my works are 'much too coarse for American reader,' and then they go to pirating me without mercy. Are you surprised, then, that I look upon your publishers and your reading public as beneath my contempt?—*Je me moque d'eux. Voila mes sentiments.*"

PERSONAL STATISTICS.

THE oldest Cabinet Minister is Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I., Lord President of the Council, aged 74; the youngest is the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, aged 40. The oldest member of Her Majesty's Privy Council is the Right Hon. Lord Cottesloe, aged 90; the youngest, the Duke of Portland, aged 31. The oldest duke is the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., aged 85; the youngest, H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, aged 4. The oldest marquis is the Very Rev. the Marquis of Donegall aged 89; the youngest the Marquis Camden (a minor) aged 16. The oldest earl is the Earl of Albemarle, aged 89; the youngest is the Earl of Dalhousie (a minor) aged 10. The oldest Viscount is General Lord Templetown, G.C.B., aged 86; the youngest, Viscount Southwell (a minor), an Irish peer, aged 15. The oldest Baron is Lord Cottesloe (who is the oldest peer of the realm), aged 90; the youngest, Lord O'Hagan (a minor), aged 10. The oldest member of the House of Commons is the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P. for the Southern Division of the borough of Wolverhampton, aged 87; the youngest, Lord Walter Charles Gordon-Lennox, M.P. for the Chichester Division of the county of Sussex, aged 23. The oldest judge in England is the Hon. Sir Henry Manisty, of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, aged 79; the youngest, the Hon. Sir Arthur Charles, D.C.L., of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, aged 50. The oldest judge in Ireland is the Hon. John Fits Henry Townsend, LL.D., of the Court of Admiralty, aged 78; the youngest, the Right Hon. John George Gibson of the Queen's Bench Division, aged 43. The oldest of the Scotch Lords of Session is the Right Hon John Inglish (Lord Glencorse). Lord Justice General, aged 78; the youngest, the Hon. Henry James Moncreiff (Lord Wellwood), aged 49. The oldest Prelate of the Church of England is the Right Rev. Richard Durnford, D.D., Bishop of Chichester, aged 86; the youngest, the Right Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D., Bishop Designate of Chester, aged 44. The oldest Prelate of the Irish Episcopal Church is the Most Rev. Robert Bent Knox, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, aged 81; the youngest, the Right Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, aged 54. The oldest Prelate of the Scotch Episcopal Church is the Right Rev. Charles Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrews, aged 82; the youngest, the Right Rev. James Robert A Chinnery-Haldane, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, aged 47. The oldest Baronet is Sir Henry Chudleigh Oxendon, of Broome Park, Canterbury, aged 93; the youngest Sir Shawkley F. Draycott Shuckburgh (a minor), of Shuckburgh, Warwickshire, aged 8. The oldest Knight is, Sir Provo William Perry Wallis, G.C.B., the senior Admiral of the Fleet, of Funtington House, near Chichester, aged 97; the youngest, Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., Financial Adviser to the Khedive of Egypt, aged 31.—*Who's Who in* 1889.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spot where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE ARMED CONTINENT.

DURING the past eighteen years, says a home paper, a period which, upon the whole, has been a peaceful one—the armies of the Continental Powers have assumed proportions such as were never dreamt of at any era in the previous history of the world:—

The increase in their strength, it continues, and also of course in their cost, has been steady and continuous ever since the days of the Franco-German war. It is now no exaggeration to speak of Europe as an armed camp. The following table, which has been prepared after reference to the most recent official documents and declarations on the subject, shows (1), in the column headed, "War Strength," the approximate number of men disposable for offensive purposes in the event of the outbreak of war in 1889; (2), in the column headed, "Second Reserves," the approximate number of men who, in the event of the outbreak of war, would join the colours; but remain at home unless their services were very urgently needed at the front; (3), in the column headed, "Final Reserves," the number of men who, in addition to all the above, would be available for defensive purposes in case of their country being invaded. All the men in the first two columns are trained soldiers who have served with the colours. Many, but not all, of the men in the last column are also veterans.

	War Strength.	Second Reserves.	Final Reserves.
Germany	2,520,000	1,520,000	1,860,000
France.....	2,440,000	1,570,000	1,700,000
Russia.....	2,495,000	1,920,000	2,400,000
Italy	1,010,000	1,320,000	1,200,000
Austria	1,145,000	1,470,000	1,700,000
Turkey	620,000	310,000	340,000
Balkan States ..	250,000	165,000	195,000
	10,480,000	8,335,000	9,195,000

Here we have a mass of men, in number equal to the population of a first-class State, who may at any moment be called upon to take the field. Over twenty-eight millions of Europeans, all in the prime of manhood, are liable to expose their lives in the next great war. More than two-thirds of them are at present engaged in civil pursuits; but war might drag every one of them from the office, the field, and the work-shop, and thus, at a few hours' notice the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of half Europe might be paralysed by the withdrawal of all the best and most active workers. The present population of the German Empire is about 47,000,000, of this number about 24,000,000 are females, and about 14,000, 000, males, who because of infancy, old age, mental or physical weakness, or deformity, are of no practical use in the rougher affairs of the world. There remain, therefore, about 9,000,000 able-bodied men in the Empire. More than one-fourth of these would have to don their uniforms and throw up all their civil ties at the moment of a declaration of war. More than one-half would have to join the colours if any considerable hostile force affected an entrance on German territory. And that which is true of Germany is true of all the other countries, Russia only excepted, in the above table. One-half of the able-bodied men of Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Turkey, and the Balkan States are at this moment held in readiness to take up arms. It is, therefore no exaggeration to speak of Europe as an armed camp, although not more than about 2,800,000 men, in the countries under consideration, are now actually with the colours. The annual cost of the armies to which we have referred exceeds 120,000,000*l.* The extent and significance of their increase may be gathered from the fact that in 1872 the full war strength (corresponding with that given in the first column of the table) of the various countries was:—Germany, 1,205,000; France, 1,200,000; Russia, 1,300,000; Italy, 750,000; Austro-Hungary, 822,000; Turkey, 700,000; the Balkan States 165,000 men or only 6,142,000 men, as against 10,480,000 men to-day. Yet even in 1872 the armaments of the Central Powers were generally regarded as "bloated." Since that time— it is only seventeen years ago—the preparations for the great war which is still to come have cost those Powers sums equal to over 1,500,000,000*l.* sterling.

Some returns which have been prepared primarily for the information of the Austrian War Office convey a vivid idea of the wonderful rapidity with which some of the States in the above list can now mobilise and send across their frontiers portions of their immense forces. It is supposed that war breaks out absolutely without notice. It is estimated that, in such conditions, Germany could, with her present organization, and in seventy-two hours from the declaration of war set 230,000 fully-equipped troops upon French territory. At the end of a week she could set 750,000 men there. Russia, it is estimated, could throw no more than 25,000 men into Austria in the first three days, and only 110,000 in the first week. Austria, on the other hand, could in the first three days carry 60,000 troops into Russia. Germany's preparations for war with Austria or Russia are much less perfect than her preparations for war with France, Nevertheless, in three days she could put 120,000 men into Russia or 100,000 into Austria. France is about to strengthen her railway system on her eastern borders. Already she could, it is computed, bring 240,000 men to the frontier in three days, and 700,000 in a week; and upon the completion of the contemplated improvements it is conjectured that the numbers thus to be rendered available will be 260,000 and 850,000 respectively. But these figures have, of course, only a theoretical interest. A slight railway accident or a momentary loss of coolness by some highly-placed official may wreck the best laid plans for the sudden concentration of troops either in Germany or in France; and, as a matter of fact, it has never yet happened that any pre-arranged scheme for the conduct of even a small portion of a great campaign has worked with perfect satisfaction.

THE NEW FORTIFICATIONS AT GIBRALTAR.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to a London contemporary the following account of the new defence works at Gibraltar which are to render its vaunted impregnability much more than a boast. He writes:—

So much has been written and said about our rock fortress of Gibraltar that it might seem almost an impossibility to return to the subject without worthless—or, at all events, no longer interesting—remarks; but it is not so, for during the last year or two the authorities seem to have suddenly awakened to the fact that Gibraltar, as a strategic position, is not to be despised. New guns have been, and are being, erected on the rock and the old apathetic temperament that always seemed to exist there is being quickly cast on one side.

The reason for this sudden movement on the part of the authorities is not difficult to discover. Naval armament has during the last few years progressed with such rapid strides that it has been found that continual and active work is necessary on shore to keep pace with what is going on afloat.

NOT A BOAST: A REALITY.

The old theory, now scarcely credited, that Gibraltar is impregnable, will, in the course of some months, be no longer a boast but a reality, such are the changes that are taking place. To enumerate these new fortifications in turn—first, there are the two 100-ton guns—one in the Alameda, the other near Europa, but in spite of the magnitude of these gun-themselves and of the projectiles they discharge, it is the general opinion among those whose opinions are worth listening to that these guns in actual warfare would be of little practical use. But since the erection of these monster implements of war there has been another and far more useful change, a work that is now being carried on with all rapidity, though it will be some months before completion is attained. This is the fortifying of the summit of the rock Why this has not been carried out before seems somewhat difficult to understand, as the very first idea of fortification, and an idea adhered to from prehistoric times up to the present day, is the existence of a strongly fortified citadel or elevation within the circuit of the town or place wished to be held.

GUNS FOR THE FORE-SHORE.

As Gibraltar at present exists, were an enemy able to land, there are no guns on the rock which would in any way cover them when once on shore. This point seems to have forcibly struck those who are responsible for the present alterations, and orders were given early in this year to sink pits at three points on the summit of the rock—at what was formerly, till destroyed, O'Hara's tower, at the signal station, and at the flagstaff. These pits have now been sunk to the depth of 30ft. The lower portions will be used as magazines, while above will revolve guns having a complete circuit of fire, and covering not only the anchorage, which is at present well protected by the lower guns, but also the "Eastern Sea," or Mediterranean side, and also able, from their elevation—averaging some 1,200ft. to 1,300ft.—to command the town in case of a landing being effected by the enemy. These guns are to be of the latest type and are known generally as 6-inch guns.

A SUB-MARINE MAGAZINE.

But this is not all; there has just been completed above Willis, a spot about one-third of the way up the north-western slopes of the rock, an extensive subterranean magazine capable of containing an immense amount of ammunition. Nor have the authorities rested satisfied with these radical changes, but early in September an order was issued to erect a 9·2in-gun, at some convenient and eligible spot above the road that, at an elevation of about 600ft., runs almost the full length of the rock, and is known as the Queen's-road, and it is generally believed that this new gun is to be but one of a series that are to be placed the entire length of this "Queen's-road." Should this be so, all that will be required is to render the road, by the erection of a strong wall, a satisfactory infantry line. This, it might be argued, would necessitate the erection of magazines and barracks at this great elevation, and to a certain extent it might do so. Though the expense of erecting barracks at that point would be very great, yet there would possibly be a saving, as there can be no doubt that the spot is far more healthy than the damp, hot town below.

NEW GRAVING DOCK.

But perhaps the most important change of all is the sanction by the Government of the making of a dock. At present Gibraltar, beyond being a coaling station, is of little use to our fleet, and in warfare would be of little more use, as were a ship in any way disabled the capabilities of the dockyard are so limited that only the most temporary repairs could be carried out. Of course in the bay, protected by the guns on shore, our fleet could lie in safe anchorage; but the existence of this proposed dock will be an immense boon not only in time of war but in times of peace as well.

THE VALUE OF CEUTA.

One other point that has been much discussed is the superiority of Ceuta over Gibraltar. Now the fact of the matter is this. Neither Gibraltar nor Ceuta can possibly hold the Straits singly, and even were both in the possession of one Power, there can be no doubt that it would be with the greatest ease that the enemy's ships could pass through untouched by a single shot, provided the Straits were not defended by the fleet. At night, without lights, any ship could pass in safely, and this without noise, as the currents and tides run sufficiently strong to float a vessel through without working her engines at more power than to give her steering way. Many people argue that Ceuta is a far finer position than Gibraltar. Certainly in one respect it surpasses the "rock"—namely, in the ease with which provisions are obtained from the interior. Gibraltar would be entirely dependent upon her stores and what could be brought by sea in case of a siege—provided, of course, Spain was not open to us—whereas in Ceuta food could be plentifully supplied by the Moors, who could take no active part on either side in case of its attack. But Ceuta has this one fatal drawback—that it is commanded by the summits of the mountains that lie to the east of Djebel Moussa, or Apes Hill. Doubtless it would be a task of no ordinary magnitude to drag even mountain guns into position up these rocky slopes, but that once effected, Ceuta would be doomed.

As affairs at present exist at Gibraltar we have every reason to be satisfied, and no praise is too great for the officials who have cast aside the cloak of lethargy to such good effect, and by their exertions are rendering Gibraltar—one of the most prized jewels in England's crown—impregnable.

PORT SAID.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* writes the appended description of Port Said, that horrible stopping station so familiar to all Anglo-Indians. The writer looks at the town from a commercial aspect, the only one we imagine from which it is at all safe to pry into its secrets:—

The average Englishman thinks of Egypt in connexion with the Suez Canal, and of the Suez Canal as a part of Egypt. By not a few Englishmen and by all Frenchmen M. de Lesseps is regarded as a benefactor to Egypt, having enormously increased its importance by rendering it a universal highway for Europe's commerce with the East. It is at first difficult to realize that if the *bona fide* Egyptian could be conceived to think at all he would recognize in the Suez Canal the *fons et origo* of all his evils. I am not now referring to the actual cost of the Canal to Egypt of the debt which it helped to impose, of the loss of life which its excavation occasioned, nor even of the greater burdens which were mainly occasioned by the increased political importance to the territory through which it passed. I refer rather to the absolute loss of traffic and revenue which the opening of the Suez Canal has entailed upon Egypt. It is a grand thing, no doubt, to be the highway to the East, and to see ships of huge burden slowly crossing what but recently was a desert. It means the march of civilization and the triumph of engineering skill, but it means also, alas! that no one of the many millions of tons thus crossing the country contributes one iota to the country's wealth—nay more, that much that is carried contemptuously through by the monsters of the deep is diverted from Egyptian railroads. Conceive a railroad run through the deer forest of some landed proprietor, constructed at the cost of that landed proprietor, and reducing his income by some hundreds of thousands per annum. Conceive the feelings of that proprietor towards the managers who get large salaries, the shareholders who get large profits, and the cheap trippers who use it, and we may realize to some extent the feelings of the Egyptian, if he had any, towards the Suez Canal.

EGYPT AND THE CANAL.

But even to those who realize the peculiar relations or absence of relations between Egypt and the Suez Canal, it is singular how little the latter has, except in its political circumstances, affected the country through which it passes. I say "through which it passes," but even geographically the Canal is hardly a part of Egypt. Under more intelligent management the Canal company might have revolutionized the commerce of the Delta. In 1869 and earlier there were many intelligent men, knowing the country, who predicted that Ismailia would become the port and commercial capital of Egypt. The centre of a populous and fertile district in easy railway communication with the whole of Egypt, with a natural harbour and abundance of room for stores and quays, it seemed inevitable that the commerce of Egypt would gravitate to this outlet. If it has not done so, if the prediction has been falsified, it is solely because the Suez Canal Company was wanting in the necessary intelligence to take advantage of its opportunities. Instead of facilitating in every way the natural gravitation of commerce to the shores of the Canal, it did its utmost in every way to impede it. Instead of taking through the Canal free of charge whatever Egypt might be tempted to send, it charged prohibitive rates. Instead of encouraging the erection of stores and the creation of shipping facilities, it made Ismailia a show town of trumpery villas and gardens, which no one can now be found to fill, and which give it the appearance of Pompeii or Herculaneum. Commerce, however like water, finds its own level. Dammed up at Ismailia it struggled in a broken stream to Port Said, where it could only to a very small extent benefit the Canal, and where, without railway or river communication with the rest of Egypt, it had to compete with Alexandria, in ample communication with the whole Delta. The commerce of Egypt is not large enough to support two outlets, and the result has been to lessen the trade of the older town to a very small degree and to render the port of the Suez Canal only a town of fourth-rate importance; and though it has undoubtedly in the far future an excellent chance of becoming the real port of Egypt, the opportunity has been lost of attracting the bulk of Egyptian commerce to the Suez Canal for many years to come.

NO MAN'S LAND.

Politically, Port Said is a town of Egypt; geographically it is an island at the entrance of the Canal—actually it is no-man's-land—a sea-port lying on the great highway to India, neither European nor Egyptian. To go from Port Said to Egypt is rather more arduous an undertaking than to go from Port Said to England or to India. Steamers pass daily which will take you direct either to London or Bombay, to Liverpool or Calcutta. On their way they will pass Suez and within a few miles of Alexandria, but at neither can you land; and if you wish to go to Cairo you must submit to a journey of some 24 hours by Canal boat to Ismailia, and by railway from there. Looking at the map of Egypt, it may well be matter of surprise that no attempt has been made to get over this difficulty. The railway system of Egypt reaches to Damietta, some 30 miles east of Port Said, and to Salhiyeh, only 15 miles from Kantara, on the Canal bank, some 22 miles south of Port Said. The former connexion would necessitate a bridge at Damietta, and would cross marshy land; the latter would travel along the banks of the Canal for 22 miles, and would then tap a fertile territory. How is it that neither of these simple railway works has been undertaken? The answer is again to be found in the folly of the Suez Canal Company, for the existing convention, which they decline to modify, gives the Government only the revenues produced from light dues, reserving to the company all dock and harbour dues of Port Said. It can hardly be expected that the Egyptian Government should construct the line for the benefit of the company; and thus the same short-sighted policy which has ruined for ever the prospects of Ismailia is at least deferring those of Port Said. If the Suez Canal is a monument of the pertinacity and energy of one Frenchman, the Suez Canal Company is equally a monument of the utter inability of Frenchmen to manage intelligently a commercial undertaking. It is no exaggeration to state that existence in Port Said and along the Canal is rendered almost unbearable and certainly unattractive by the Suez Canal Company, whose numerous "chefs de divison" render themselves ridiculous by their pretensions and harmful by their incapacity. Instead of attracting the whole commerce of Egypt, they do their utmost to repel the small portion which, in spite of them, finds it way to Port Said. Instead of converting Ismailia into a commercial centre which might now vie with, and ultimately surpass, Alexandria, they have made of Port Said a struggling seaport, only numbering 16,560 inhabitants—a place to which the inhabitants of the country only go from stern necessity and leave with a sense of relief to spend their earnings elsewhere beyond the reach of the company's harassing administration. Alone among the towns of Egypt, the males preponderate by 8,916 against 7,644. Of the total 5,867 are Europeans, almost equally divided between the two sexes; so that the excess of males is still more marked among the natives, being 6,046 to 4,647. Port Said is, in fact, a population of workers, and even without the census returns we might safely predicate that nothing but a stern sense of duty and an equally stern necessity for acquiring piastres would tempt one to accept the dominion of the Suez Canal Company and to choose Port Said as a place of residence. Nor is there anything to attract the casual traveller. A town devoid of either beauty or historical interest, it savours little of the Orient in anything but its fishlike smell. The hardiest collector of brio-a-brac is hardly tempted by its shops with cheap "Chinoiseries." The scenery consists of sea and sand, variegated by an architecture of the poorest Continental pattern. Residents assure us that the summer is less hot and the winter less damp than in Cairo or Alexandria, and that the death rate is less than that of any town in Egypt; but a town which shows 27 divorces to every marriage does not seem to be conducive to even domestic felicity, and it may be questioned whether it would not be preferable to die in Cairo than to live in Port Said.

POSITION AS A COALING STATION.

In spite, however, of all its disadvantages, the population have shown indomitable perseverance, not only in their endeavours to elude the customs duties, but in maintaining its position as a great coaling station. The shipping report for the year 1887-8 shows a total of rather more than 4,000 vessels which dropped anchor in the harbour, and of this number more than 3,000 coaled in the port. The imports of coal during 1887 amounted to no less than 750,000 tons, put on board by labourers at an average remuneration of 1s. 3d. per man for each shipload. The coalheavers are provided by the sheikhs of the neighbouring Arab village, and for celerity of work in this particular business these gangs are probably unsurpassed. It is, in fact, the proud boast of Port Saidians that if they can do nothing else they can load ships with coal faster than any other coaling station on the known globe, and the patriotic citizen quotes with pride the heroic legend (a legend, however, which has the advantage of being true) of the steamship Stirling Castle, bound to London from China with a cargo of tea, and loaded with 1,200 tons of coal in two hours and a half at the rate of eight tons per minute. This celerity, however, and the introduction of the electric light, which has still further shortened the stay of vessels in the harbour, has not been accepted without opposition by a section of the population. The longer the stay the greater the chance for the Port Saidian shopkeeper of deluding the innocent passenger into the purchase of objects which he fondly hopes are Oriental, and it is not unnatural that this class should protest against their prey being hurriedly snatched from them; but, protests proving unavailing, they have shown a spirit worthy of a better cause, and Port Said presents the singular appearance of a town which never sleeps, but is equally alive by night or day.

THE FUTURE OF PORT SAID.

It was predicted, and it has proved true, that the Suez Canal would be made by Frenchmen for Englishmen and in spite of Englishmen. It is equally true that Port Said as it is to-day has been made by Englishmen for Frenchmen and in spite of Frenchmen. Frenchmen manage, or mismanage, the Canal Company. The company owns the valuable building sites, and the company, represented by innumerable "chefs de devision," busy themselves by doing all in their power to strangle with red tape the growing importance which Englishmen and English trade are gradually giving to the town. All that is of life in the little seaport is English; all that is of useless formality is French. The banks, the large commercial firms, the trade is all English, or with English ports. Five-eighths of the shipping is English, seven-eighths of it is due to English trade and English troopers. The hospital started by and named after the late Lady Strangford is built with English money, served by English doctors, and is only cosmopolitan in its patients. The Customs and the Post Office are under English management; the police is commanded by an English officer. In a town which may almost be considered as under French rule through the company, the French have proved unable to hold their own even as shopkeepers where they are supplanted and outnumbered by Greeks and Italians. In a far distant future Port Said will inevitably become the commercial capital of Egypt. That it has not already become so is due mainly to the Suez Canal Company. That it should ever have had a chance of becoming so is equally due to the Canal Company, which threw away the golden chance of making Ismailia the commercial port of Egypt. At the date of the opening of the Suez Canal there was, comparatively speaking, little capital sunk in Alexandria. The large quays were not made, the large cotton-pressing establishments were only in course of creation. It would have hardly required the exercise of any pressure to have diverted the trade to Ismailia. It required, in fact, a good deal to obstruct it, and that obstructive pressure was supplied by the Canal Company. Under existing circumstances the change from Alexandria to Port Said will come very slowly; but it is bound to come, in spite of the Egyptian Government, whose interests the change would damage, and in spite of the Canal Company, whose interests it would benefit.

THE CHINESE SILVER MINES AT JEHO

THE United States Consul at Tientsin in a report just published describes the only silver mines known as be worked in all China. These are situtated at Jeho, about 150 miles north of the Great Wall, in Eastern Mongolia. The two mines are about ten miles apart, nearly 50 miles north of the prefectural city of Jeho; they are called respectively the Chimney Mountain and the Orphan Mountain, and have been worked for 30 years after Chinese methods. The ore is argentiferous lead or galena, and is found in thin streaks, scattered through veins which occur between porphyry and limestone. Both mines are in high hills which have been burrowed with native workings and stripped of all ore found above water-level near the base of the hills.

For ten years past they have produced little, as the native miners had to stop when they reached water, as they had no means of removing it. In spite of their primitive way of working and their rude tools, these miners have accomplished very remarkable results. Long, tortuous galleries, large enough to admit a man on hands and knees, have been cut through the hardest rock in every direction, the ore and waste rock being laboriously carried to the surface in bags. They have also, by long experience, discovered for themselves the rudiments of the science of smelting and refining silver ores, and are able to produce pure silver with the simplest appliances. Of late years a royalty of 33 per cent. of the gross yield has been paid to the Government, and the mines have passed from hand to hand with steady loss to the investors. Li Hung Chang took the matter up and decided to employ a foreign expert to examine the mines. A report has been made by an American engineer that the prospects justified a further outlay for pumping and hoisting machinery and for labour to open up the mines for a more extended survey. This has been done; new shafts have been opened, the water has been pumped out of the old ones; the native miners have been taught the use of foreign explosives and tools, and the results are favourable. In consequence the work, under foreign guidance and with improved methods, promises to be permanent and successful.

THE Madras Government recently addressed the Government of India requesting that Chairmen of Municipal Councils in this Presidency might be included in the list of public servants authorised to hold Government promissory notes under section 7 of Act XIII. of 1886. In reply, the Government of India requested to be informed why it is not considered desirable that the investments of municipal funds in Government securities should be made through the Accountant-General in the way laid down for public servants generally, and pointed out that it is as convenient for Chairmen of Municipal Councils to employ the Accountant-General as to employ the Bank for this purpose, while there are advantages in the employment of the former which there are not in the case of the latter. In accordance with the view thus expressed by the Government of India, the Madras Government have directed all Municipal Councils in future to make investments in Government securities through the Accountant-General.

A NEW AFRICAN EXPLORER.

INTRODUCING a new African explorer, Mr. F. S. Arnot, who was to tell the story of his wanderings before the Royal Geographical Society on the 7th inst., a correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

Africa continues to be the continent of surprises and novelties. Europeans visit even its very centre; and every one of these if he has eyes to see and ears to hear has a tale of wonder and interest to tell when he returns home. It is not only on the Zanzibar coast, not only down in the Lake Nyassa region, or in the Cape interior; not only on the Niger and by the Cameroon, that white men, and especially Englishmen, are found wandering and sojourning among the natives. In one those mysterious regions where Livingstone found his death while vainly seeking for the sources of the Nile, the region which Cameroon and the Portuguese explorers skirted, more than one Englishman has succeeded in penetrating from the West, while not long ago a couple of Germans reached it from the East. One of those Englishmen has just returned home.

A COUNTRYMAN OF LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. F. S. Arnot is a countryman of Livingstone, and from Livingstone personally he, when a boy, received that touch of enthusiasm which gave him a longing to enter the heart of Africa. That was 24 years ago, and seven years ago he was able to carry his boyish wish into effect. In September, 1881, Mr Arnot arrived in Natal, and not many weeks ago he returned home for the first time, quitting the continent, by the opposite coast. Meantime he has crossed Africa diagonally, partly by Livingstone's route, but with many divergences into little known or wholly unknown regions. In company part of the way with that mighty hunter, Mr. Selous, Mr. Arnot made his way through Khama's kingdom, north through the Kaharrai and the desert country lying between Bechuanaland and the Zambesi till he reached that river near Sesheke. Mr. Arnot is not a missionary, he was a sort of volunteer missionary pioneer, though unconnected with any missionary society. His outfit was of the most slender character. He travelled practically unarmed. He was almost everywhere received with friendly welcome by chiefs and people, who clearly appreciated his confidence. If he had any grievances he never took the law into his own hands; he invariably appealed to native tribunals such as they are, and never without receiving practical justice. Thus he faithfully followed his master's example, and has met with a fair share of his master's success.

BAROTSE AND BIHE.

Proceeding up the Zambesi Mr. Arnot visited Lealui, the town of Liwanika, the chief of the Barotse empire. The chief received him with great friendliness, and entertained him for some months, but would not permit Mr. Arnot to carry out his cherished wish, to visit the mountainous country to the north. Mr. Arnot therefore struck north-west, through that wonderful country of rivers, to Bihe, the well-known town on the Portuguese frontier, proceeding thence to the West Coast for letters. The hydrography of this strange region he has helped to unravel. One can stand almost on the very spot where rivers rise that flow north, south, east, and west. It was not till the end of 1884 that Mr. Arnot found himself making his way eastward towards the sources of the Zambesi and the Congo, to the country of the Garanganje, a name which only quite recently has found a place on our maps. He crossed the upper tributaries of the Liba (one of the feeders of the Zambesi) at Lake Dilolo, and, making his way into the magnificent valley of the Lualaba, found a welcome (in spite of the enmity of Arab slavers) at the capital of the great King Msiri, or Msidi, the Chief of the Garanganje. Here Mr. Arnot stayed two years, and made the best use of his time. His important contributions to geography will no doubt be described by himself in detail in his forthcoming book.

THE REAL ZAMBESI.

One thing he seems clearly to have proved, that Livingstone's Leeba, coming from the north-east, is the real Zambesi, and not the river which comes out of Lake Dilolo. All the country here, though a plateau, is so flat that great areas are periodically flooded by the numerous rivers, so that we find lakes on maps in places which are really only temporary swamps. Msiri's kingdom, where Mr. Arnot spent two years, and about which he has much to tell, is, like so many other African kingdoms, of comparatively recent date. It lies in the wide triangle formed by the Lualaba and Luapaula. Msiri is really a native of the Unyamwesi country, to the east of Tanganyika, where his father was a copper trader. The late King Sanda took a fancy to him and made him his successor. He has shown great governing powers, and has gradually extended his kingdom until it embraces an immense area and includes many tributary chiefs. What between Kangombe, King of Lovale, on the one side, and Msiri on the other, the power of the great empire of Muato Yanvo has been completely broken, and it has almost disappeared from the map. In consequence of Msiri's many conquests, the remnants of various tribes are gathered into his kingdom, and he has also with him a good many of his own people, the Wanyamwesi.

MSIRI'S TOWN AND PEOPLE.

Towards all he endeavours in a crude way to administer justice. Still here, as elsewhere, the slave trade is rampant. In his expeditions Msiri captures great numbers of slaves. These are sold by their captors to Arab and Zanzibari traders, as well as to the many native traders that come from Bihe, and from the countries of Zumbo, Vabissa, Malungu, and even Uganda. The large quantities of ivory, copper, salt, and slaves that these Garanganje people have for sale makes Msidi's town a most important market. This town, Mr. Arnot tells us, is an immense inhabited plain, called by the people Mukurru. Msiri has 500 wives, who are really officers of State, one of whom represents him at the Court of each of his minor chiefs. After two years' stay with this interesting chief Mr. Arnot left for the West Coast. Like Lieutenant Wissmann, he has to tell of great regions depopulated to the west of the Lualaba, mainly the route of the slave trade. Of the natives themselves, of their enterprise and hospitality, he has formed a high opinion, and even speaks well of the "gentlemanly consideration" of the Portuguese.

FRENCH MILITARY DISCLOSURES.

THERE was a lively episode in Friday's (Dec. 28) debate in the French Chamber, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*. M. Wickersheimer asked M. de Freycinet how a confidential circular, sent by him to the heads of the Army Corps, was divulged to a morning paper. The Minister of War replied that he did not know, and that inquiries, the object of which were to find out the guilty person, were being made. However, the news was of no great importance, the circular not prescribing any measure. It referred to the requisitioning of supplies. M. de Freycinet thought that the commissariat stores should on no account be reduced near the frontier, but he did not see the necessity of keeping them up at great cost in centres of mobilisation within the second line of defence, were it ascertained that by means of requisition the necessary supplies of food could be obtained. M. le Herisse, a Boulangist, said that he himself was the person who gave the circular to the Press, but he would not tell how he got hold of it. He altogether condemned the view taken by the Minister of War, because times of mobilisation were never normal times. If stores were not ready at all the centres of mobilisation, in the second as well as in the first line of defence, all would be confusion. M. de Freycinet wondered why M. le Herisse did not come to him to express in private his patriotic fears instead of publishing them.

M. le Herisse the reupon told the Minister of War that he would not suffer him to sneer at his patriotism. M. de Freycinet, who was visibly angry, treated his menacing tone with contempt, and charged M. le Herisse with having spoken in terms that he ought to regret. Before blaming the Minister of War, he should have remembered that he, M. le Herisse, belonged to the army as an officer of the reserve. Here M. de Freycinet became too excited to go on for some moments. When he resumed, he said that his efforts were not noisy, a reason why he thought they would be more valuable. He only took decisions after ripe reflection, in an impartial spirit, and waiving all considerations but those of military defence. He laboured in silence, and with the co-operation of men in whom the Chamber had reliance. He begged all present and all who were not present, when they thought they had reason to be alarmed, to come and state their fears to him in private. He held up to public indignation and scorn all those who went to air them in the journals. M. le Herisse arose to declare that he did not forget that he was an officer of reserve, that he was not penitent, and that he would go on expressing his fears in the Press and in the Chamber.

The entire Budget was voted by 374 to 102.

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THE LONDON STONE.

LONDON stone is, at present, "a cubic foot of oolite," which is built into a niche in the outside of the wall of the church of St. Swithin and St. Mary, Bothaw, in Cannon-street, London. During most of the year a fruiterer's booth stands in front of it, and the grating which protects it is hung with bunches of twine, while the stone itself is made the receptacle for a pile of paper bags. A writ

MORE "SPOOKICAL" PHENOMENA.

COLONEL OLCOTT entertains the readers of the *Theosophist* with "another of those curious irruptions of the denizens of some other plane of existence into the material sphere of ordinary humanity" which has lately occurred in the United States. Similar instances, he says, are not uncommon in that country, but being sporadic, and happening generally in the families of non-spiritualists, they are frequently hushed up and forgotten. The phenomena in question took place on the farm of Peter Cure, near the village of Worth, about 18 miles from Chicago, and an account of them is contained in the *Chicago Times* of September 27th.

"The place," we are told, "has not the appearance of a haunted house. It is a large two-storied, frame building which stands near the highway. It is such a house as a prosperous farmer like Peter Cure usually owns. Back of it stretches the 320 acres of rich land all in cultivation." The trouble began on September 14th. Mrs. Cure had laid the supper, and while her back was turned for an instant everything was thrown in disorder. She ran for her husband, but when they entered the room, everything was in its proper place again. "While Mr. Cure was guffawing at his wife, they both heard a noise and looking round saw the door of the kitchen oven fly open and a pan of roast pork shoot out and drop half way across the room. Instinctively Mr. Cure looked over his shoulder, and behold! the dinner-table was over in the corner again, and again the dishes had been changed by deft hands." Mr. Cure presently harnessed his horse to the waggon in order to fetch some of his neighbours, but while he was getting his hat the "spirits" unhitched the horses and hung the harness upon its pegs. He managed, however, to bring three of his neighbours to the house. "As soon as they reached the threshold the door slammed in their faces, and a flowerpot with a big geranium in it dropped at their feet and was shattered. . . As they entered, a china teapot fell from the shelf and crashed on the floor. The stove-pipe fell, and the doors banged with great violence. In the dining-room, where the family sat, the pictures turned faces to the wall."

By means of writing questions on a slate, which the ghost obligingly answered, it was discovered that there were several ex-members of the family present. "His (Peter's) father had been dead for thirty-four years, and he thought that was long enough to make him satisfied with his present quarter, so that he would not want to visit the earth again. But his father came back, and brought other members of the family along with him. His father, mother, and one of his brothers worried him and his family for several days, and then left saying that they were compelled to go." The immediate cause of the departure of the spooks seems to have been the holy water and imprecations of a priest whom the farmer had procured from a neighbouring town at the urgent request of his friends. "After this," we are told, "Peter Cure and his wife and children slept soundly for a few nights and then the spook of Frederick Cure came on the scene. That particular spook raised the mischief, and nothing could exorcise it, so that it would not return. Some of the neighbours say that Peter Cure offered the priest at Mount Forest dl. 1,000 to rid his house of the spirit, but the priest would not attempt to drive it out. Father Bruno of Blue Island went to the house two or three times, but he told Peter Cure and his wife that the spook was not an evil spirit, and no charm could drive it away. So Peter was compelled to entertain the spirit and allow it to have its own sweet way about the house. Mrs Cure bears testimony in her own homely words to the truth of the story. "The first spirits did not do any harm," she said, "but we have not had any sleep lately. When the rocks began sailing through the doors and windows without breaking them or dropping from the ceiling without any hand being there to drop them, I do not know what to think. One day I was baking. After I had taken the bread from the oven it was spirited away. Then I took a cake from the oven and I said to myself, 'I wonder if this will go the same way as the bread.' I turned my back, and when I looked again the cake was gone. We would find things after a time, but we would find them in places where they were not put. I would have to watch things all the time. If I was getting a meal, some one would have to be in the kitchen and some one in the dining-room to keep an eye on the victuals or they would fly away.

"Had you ever believed in spirits before?" asked the *Times* reporter.

"Never! No one could have convinced my husband or myself that there was such a thing. I thought at first that some one was trying to bother us, but it is not so. My husband was always good to his relatives, and I do not see why they should come back to bother us."

The spirits seem to have been of the "tricksy" order. The good wife continues: "First it would be in the kitchen, then in the dining room, then in the parlour, then upstairs. We learned that it was best to leave things as we found them, for the spirit would replace everything. After the spirit had placed anything in any one position, it did not want to have any one touch it. We have had a good many things broken. If things were left untouched they were not injured. Day and night something was being done. Very often during the day a stone or a cabbage stump or a potato would fall from the ceiling just in front of my face. I could see them start about a foot from the ceiling. The chairs, too, were dropped from the ceiling in the same way."

In the cellar and in the store-room the spooks turned everything topsy-turvy, upsetting the provisions, opening packages and jars, and strewing their contents about. The *Times* reporter interviewed several of the neighbours, who all bore testimony to the occurrence of the phenomena, but whose narratives of their experiences in the haunted homestead are to long to reproduce here, and contain no new feature.

The account in the *Chicago Times* ends as follows: "The spook was tired of his antics last Sunday and retired to the other world. Before going word was left that the shade was that of Frederick Cure. The family had learned that this particular spook would answer questions, not with words, but by throwing or dropping something from above. Tuesday morning the members of the family were beginning to think they were free from their unbidden, unwelcome guest. One of the children remarked, 'I wonder if Uncle Fred is here yet?' The hobgoblin had been so long about the premises that the children felt on very good terms with him and would have climbed on his knee and pulled his ghostly whiskers if they had had an opportunity. They were not afraid of him. Not by any means. A stray turnip might be wandering aimlessly about the room and strike them on the head, but they had never been hurt. Finally one of them asked, "Are you here uncle?" A stone as large as a walnut dropped with a crash into the fried eggs. Numerous questions were asked and answered in this way. Finally the question was asked: 'Can you write?' A big rock was the answer, and paper being provided, the ghost was kept busy writing all day. By this means he was able to make his wants known. Several quires of paper were used up and the writings are all preserved. The *Times* reporter was shown one of the messages in which Uncle Fred said he wanted to see his son Frederick, who, he thought, was afraid to come to the house. . . . No one saw the writing done. Uncle Fred would write only in seclusion. If the family were upstairs, the writing took place downstairs, and when the writing was done upstairs, the family were in some other part of the house.

"Peter Cure started for his nephew Tuesday evening, and brought him to the house. There the ghost held long communion with his offspring in the flesh. No words were spoken, and the young man felt no ghostly arms creeping around his neck, but the ghost was satisfied, and wrote Goodbye to all, and vanished. Yesterday Mrs. Cure was busy putting her house to right, and getting ready to enjoy sleep and rest."

The really interesting point in this story, Colonel Olcott says, is that the visitors from "outre tombe" behaved just as do the bhuts that sometimes come to annoy a Hindu or other native family. They were received, moreover, by the worthy and religious Illinois farmers in the very same spirit as such visitants are in India—an extreme desire to get rid of them being its principal feature. That the tormented ones applied to the priest to drive out the spook with bell, book and candle, is perhaps due rather to the echoes of mediæval tradition than to natural instinct, although it seems to have been mother wit, rather than the rubric of exorcism, that suggested to his Reverence from Blue Island the convenient conclusion that since the spooks were not disagreeably affected by holy water they must be quite respectable.

Had the phenomena occurred in the house of a spiritualist, the operating intelligences would, without doubt, have been welcomed with effusion, and would have conformed to the ways of the place, and administered ghostly consolation of the usual kind to the mortals present, desirous of proof substantial of "immortality." Eastern experience as well as Eastern theory, teaches that Farmer Cure was wiser in his simplicity than he perhaps dreamed.

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A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies greatest diameter 14 in...	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in....	50

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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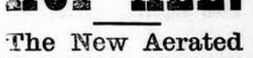

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2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

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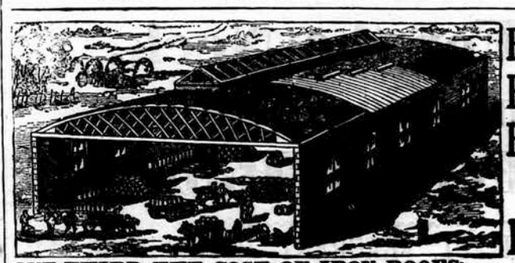
BEST AND CHEAPEST.



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MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
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THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
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The Seven Cuticura Boys

THESE seven beautiful boys owe their beauty of skin, luxuriance of hair, purity of blood, and freedom from hereditary taint or humors of the skin or scalp to the celebrated CUTICURA REMEDIES.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

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I am thankful to say that my arms are completely cured of a skin disease from which I have suffered a long time, by the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
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Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

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My little girl, aged three and one half years, who has been suffering from chronic eczema in a very severe form for the past two years, is now quite cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The parts affected were the face, neck and portions of the body, the irritation causing intense suffering. She attended a London hospital for ten months as a paying outpatient, but obtained no relief. During the whole of this time she could not be left alone a moment, as, in spite of having all the affected parts bandaged up, she tore them off and caused the blood to flow.

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Full address of Messrs. F. NEWBERY & SONS.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send stamp to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

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A New Material entirely superseding the Old-fashioned Blinds.
In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.

The Cheapest and Best Blind in the World. PLAIN COLOURS—FANCY PATTERNS—ARTISTIC DESIGNS. Requires no Washing. Rolls up Straight. No Hemming. Not liable to Fade. Will stand Rough Wear.

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A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.

By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.

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A Charming Novelty. Handsome Patterns. & Chaste Designs in Gold.

A New Material, quite unique for the purpose. Clean—Healthy—Does not harbour Dust—Drapes well.
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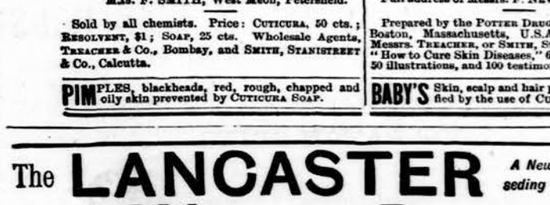

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Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

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Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of Power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, High Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

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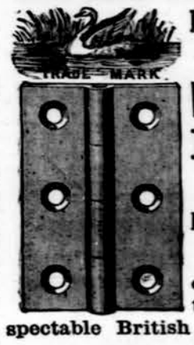

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BLOOD MIXTURE

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

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None other allowed in the Hospitals
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Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
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Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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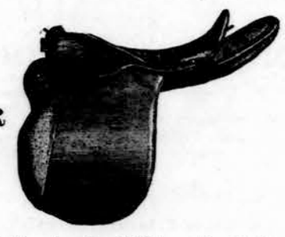

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